EATHS.

ND SHOES.

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GALAXY

DECEMBER NO. NOW READY.

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The Mid-road Corn. By Paul H. Hayne.

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Dear Lady Disdain. By Justin McCarthy.

The See People. By Lillie Devereux Blake.

Through Utah. By John Codman.

A Wooing Song. By Bose Lathrop.

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Proposals will be received until 3 o'clock p. m., Dec., at the office of the Company in Dayton, O., for the emirración of the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad, for the entire or part. Specifications, etc., can be seen at the office of the Company on and after Dec. 1. The language reserves the right to reject any ôf all bids.

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The Southwest must burn Soft Coal. The Tubular Furnaco, Grate, and Stoves burn it. Call and see, or send for circular, Cuskinko, WAR-REN & CO., 65 Lake-es. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

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Bills of National Currency,

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WHISKY'S VICTIMS.

CLOTHING.

ceived, direct from above-named Be Led Astray!

THE

BELONGS TO US!

THE RACKET!

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EF The Oldert, Largest and Nort Complete
ADVERTISING AGENCY
IN THE WEST. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

Specimens of Crooked Phantasmagoria Seen at St. Louis Yesterday.

The Trial of McDonald Evoking Unparalleled Excitement.

Wednesday's Ossa of Corruption Made Like a Wart by Yesterday's Disclosures.

McDonald's Chances for a Sinecure in the Penitentiary Tremen-

Spicimens of the Vestal's Immaculate Letters to Washington.

Unutterable Confusion Over the Implication of Hutchins and

An Old Document Brought Forward for McDonald's Discomfiture.

Interview with Joyc's Mother at a Hovel on Ohio Street, Chicago.

the feeling among the people. A perfect rush was made for seats this morning in the Court-room, and those who got eligible positions, where

were present, including Gen. Sherman, Levi P. Luckey, the President's assistant private secre-

tary, and Dan W. Voorhies.

THE IMBITNING RIDDLES SUPPOSED NONCONDUCTORS.

The testimony was particularly startling from the fact that it brought into the Ring persons not heretofore expected, and fixed guilt upon certain implicated parties against whom no evidence has until now been adduced. The exposure of Col. William Grosvenor, created quite a senation. Grosvenor published in the New York Herald of yesterday what purported to be a true history of the Whisky Ring, in which he made himself appear a most virtuous man and noble Brutus; and this fact, taken in connection with the testimony of a witness that, while managing editor of the Democrat, he was bribed to suppress certain articles derogatory to Con Maguire, the Ropublican nominee for Mayor, has created a great deal of funny comment. The Globe-Democrat of tomorrow will contain a lengthy card from J. B. McCullagh, managing editor, in reply to the Herald article, applying to Grosvenor all the infamous epithets which the English language affords. The testimony bringing in Stilson Hutchins for a share of crooked plunder has accounted a great many appole who have hear J. B. McCuliagh, managing entor, in reply to the Herald article, applying to Grosvenor all the infamous epithets which the English language affords. The testimony bringing in Stilson Hutchins for a share of crooked plunder has astonished a great many people who have been made to put faith in the incorruptibility of that

infamous epithets which the English language affords. The testimony bringing in Stilson Hutchine for a share of crooked plunder has astonished a great many people who have been made to put faith in the incorruptibility, of that statesman.

"STOP, THEF!"

It is the more and especially astonishing, as Hutchine, through his paper, the Times, has for several days been making merciless war on the Whisky Ring. The Times, in fact, was the only paper here for some time through which the whisky news could be learned.

THE CORDOBORATIVE VALUE OF FOICE AND FITZBOY'S APPIRMATION.

The funny episode of the proceedings to-day were the letters from Gen. McDonald to Commissioner Douglass, which were read in evidence by the prosecution. The letters were written seriously enough, but were made quite ludicrous now by the fact that the Supervisor, in order to prove that he was keeping a sharp and honest lookout for frand, reported that he had not only made the proper inspections of dastillers, but that he had made them in the presence of Joyos and Fitzroy, who were afterwards proven the biggest thieves out of jail, and in confederacy with him.

"Bab."

The name of Gen. Babcook, as on yesterday, figured quite extensively in the evidence of today, and has frieods here are quite anxious that he had has the should come and he was presently in the evidence of today, and has frieods here are quite anxious that he had has the provent the biggest thieves out of jail, and in confederacy with him.

"Bab."

The name of Gen. Babcook, as on yesterday, figured quite extensively in the evidence of today, and has frieods here are quite anxious that he had not offer the processed with Mr. McKee about these matters.

With Mr. McKee about these matters, concerns the process of the pro

figured quite extensively in the evidence of to-day, and his friends here are quite auxious that

figured quite extensively in the evidence of today, and his friends here are quite anxious that
he should come on, and, by appearing as a witness, get an opportunity to vindicate himself.
They claim that his name and influence have been
used by corrupt officials here to impose upon
credulous distillers. It is more than probable that
he will come. There is a large class of people,
parbaps the great majority, who believe that
Babcock, as well as other Washington officials,
are actually involved.

THE OBAND JUEY
were in session to-day and examined a numberof witnesses, including Dr. Pretorious, co-editor
with tari Schurz, of the Westliche Post. No indictments were returned into open court.
TWO TREASURY DETECTIVES.

J. M. Baker and J. M. Mason, arrived here today from Washington to be used by the Government in the presentation of the whisty cases.
There is now undoubted evidence to prove that
THE THINDUNG was correct last summer when it
published the news that Col. Joyce had absconded. A Treasury detective now here has
communicated the fact to your correspondent
that last summer Joyce made a hurned sod
secret trip from Green Bay, Wis., to New York,
and was in the act of stepping on a steamer
bound for Liverpool when a detective touched
him on the shoulder and led him away. He had
been shadowed unawares. I am not now permitted to give the name of the detective, or

state the facts in full, but they will be made here as a witness, and my testimony has been volun-

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

ENGELKE.

A CROCKED RECTIFIER!

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—Barnet H. Engelke
was called and sworn. He testified: was called and sworn. He testified:

I have resided in St. Louis for sixteen years. My business has been that of a rectifier since 1870. My partners were Julius Lange and John L. Bernecks, Lange went out of the firm in 1871. Our establishment was closed for us on the 10th of last May. I know McDonsid, C. D. Megrue, and Joyce. I became sequanted with Megrue and Joyce in 1871. I knew McGrew by sight, We did a reteifying business of \$500,000 per year. I had several conversations with Joyce in 1871 relative to our handling of thicit spirits. I proposed to go out of business. At one time some officers were expected, and my partners

SIEDENKOPF.

was a clerk in the Revenue Department at Washington.

CONFIRMATION STRONG.

We were led to believe the representation of protection at Washington by the fact that, whenever we would receive notice that a detective was coming and that we should straighten up, the detective came. We heard that the Supervisors all over the country were to be removed, and Joyce went straight to Washington. When he came back, he told us fi was all right, and the Supervisors were not removed. We heard that certain Gaugers were to be removed, and they were removed.

ME. JOYCE AS A ORNERATOR OF CALORIC.

Whenever I did not put enough money in the weekly packages to satisfy Joyce he called around pretty endden and made things rather hot for me.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Three letters from Ge

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17 .- Although the ter are interesting enough to be added to the general make-up. The first is a protest sent from St. Louis to this city against the appointment of McDonald as Supervisor in 1870; the other is an affidavit by the former Supervisor, Marr, also sent on here for the information of the Govern-

The continue of the process of the process of the continue of

came, is not even yet publicly understood. That he acquired large wealth is well known. His country-place at Green Lake, Wis., is said to be a magnificent place, and there, during the pant summer, he has entertained in sumptuous style, while in money matters generally he has shown an astonianing profuseness. A droll incident is related of him in this connection. Some friend whom he was entertaining, struck with the display of wealth, asked McDonald:

"How is it that a man with a salary no greater than yours can possibly afford to spend so much money?"

McDonald did not reply directly, but, with a queer look on his face, answered:

"Well, my wife is a very economical woman."

Jovee is supposed to have been the right hand of McDonald in everything. Joyce supplied the knowledge which his illiterate superior lacked. Joyce planned the course to which McDonald gave sanction and support. Joyce was the brains, the energetic, active agent, McDonald the figure-head possessing final influence. How the combination prospered is already known. Whether McDonald is as flagrantly guilty as charged, the jury in his case will soon determine. In person McDonald is rather portly, of middle height, and with an air ungracefully imposing. He weighs perhaps 190 pounds, and adouts the waist, sporting a military hat, and salking with chest well out. Upon his shirt-front a huge dramond cross glitters, in the display of which he takes special pride. His face is rather inclined to coarseness, but with a certain air of shrewdness which by no means belies him, as evinced by the fact that so few of those engaged in the ring frands testify to actual conversation and dealing with him in regard to the acts of the combination. He is a model of animal health, and not easily affected meetally. The nerve he has shown since the beginning of the campaign against the ring indicates that. Since his trial began, however, he has visibly lost a portion of his confidence, and as the testimony of the various witnesses has been given, and the toils apparently

acceptable of the the ground by this melligence.

After much persuasion, she recounted

RES AAD RISTORY.

It was twenty years ago that she lived in Wheeling, Ya, with her busband and her two sons. Her husband, who was employed as a steamboat hand, went off one day with another woman. Her som John followed him to Cicemoatti, and she has never seen him since. After a few months she came to thickgo, accompanied by her other son, and opened a small notion and confectionery store on the North Side, by which she supposted herself until the time of the file. Since then she has kept alive by doing washing.

The old weman's narrative was considerably interrupted by sobs and lengthy digressions. She was quite overroome, not only at the ill-fortnee which had befa las her son, but at the prospect of continued suffering on her own pars, now that her hope of securing sid from him had been destroyed. It is not probable this she will burdes this world much longer, her bodily infirmities being so great and her mind so affected. Doubtless she will be in her grave long before John A. Joyce steps forth from the Missouri State Pentsustary.

IN CHICAGO.

Martin McNulty and Arthur Kane, sa keepers at No. 242 South Water street, were tore Commissioner Hoyne yesterday harged with having in their possessvarious empty whisky barrels with the mps not crased. They were held in bail of \$1,000 each to this morning, when other testi-mony will be adduced. Daniel Murphy and Edmony will be adduced. Daniel siurphy and Edward Flizgerald, proprietors of a saloon at No. 178 South Water street, were also before the Commissioner, charged with the same offense as was laid at the door of Murchy sad Kane. Their examination was contanued to this morning. Rudeiph Vocke, formerly a Gauger, was before Judge Biodgett vesterday to enter into recognizances to appear for trial on an indictment found against him by the last Grand Jury. He furnished William Yocke and Caspar Schmidt as smeties for \$7.000.

The indictment against Vocke alleges that on

The indictment against Vocke alleges that on Maich 31, while he was on duty at the distillery of Hoelle, Junker & Co., he made a false certificate to the effect that he had seen fifty packages of spirits emptied, and the stamps thereon erased. Another count charges the same offense for the same firm Feb. 25. A third count charges the same offense for the same firm Feb. 11. A fourth count charges that he made in Feb. 12. A fourth count charges that he made in the certificate of regarding Feb. 19. The closing count charges that on Feb. 10 he considered with Roelle, Junker & Co., to remove 10,000 gailons of signits without paying the tax hereon.

ELSEWHERE.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SHAWNELTOWN, Ill., Nov. 18.—Messrs. Beth-toid & Weber, wholesale and retail dealers and grocery merchants, of this city, were arrested to-day by a United States Marshal on a charge of having sold whisky in less quantities than one barrel without having it regauged. This is not a case of crooked whisky, but for salling whisky hich has been regularly taxed and amped, and these gentlemen have paid prompt-special revenue taxes to the Government wholesale and retail dealers. They left for symbole and retail dealers. They let for Springfield to-day with their attorney, the Hon. R. W. Townsond, of this city, and are confident of an acquittal of any intention to violate any of the intricate provisions of the Revenue law. This community has the fullest confidence in their innoceance, and that it will so appear in the incommunity where the confidence in their innoceance, and that it will so appear in the incommunity with the city.

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—At 2 o'clock this strermoon the jury in the case of Schlitz and Bergenthal, after being out twenty-five hours, esturned a vertice of gully. The offense charged was omission to enter shipments of spir-

In the Moeller case, the motion for a new trial was argued by Mr. Carpenter and Judge Dixon, and taken under advisement by the Court.

The case against Robert Riemert and Leopold Warth, proprietors of the Menomines distillers, was opened by Mr. McKuney for the Government.

ment.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The parfies arrested at Evansville implicated in the crooked whisky transaction were brought before Judge Gresbam, of the United States Court, to-day. M. Lewis, Col. Smonson, John E. Philips, and Harrison Miller were released on \$5,000 ball each. John W. and Gordon Bingham were held under guard, failing to secure the requisite amount of bail, \$25,000. John W. Bingham started for Evansville to-night under guard to obtain the necessary security. The trials will commence on the 30th inst.

IN CHICAGO.

The slarm from Box 22 at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by some hot coals dropping from a stove to the floor of the office of Beevee & Wills, on the second floor of No. 200 South LaSalle streat. The damage to the building will be but about \$100, which is fully insured. A Mrs. Byan, who occupies the basement as a restaurant, also loses about \$100 on her stock. The alarm from Box 35 at 4:30 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of some rags and other combustibles in a boarding-house at No. 236 Fourth avenue. The flames were easily extinguished by the time the alarm bad sounded.

The starm from Box 551 at 6:30 o'clock last The slarm from Box 551 at 6:30 o'clock last evening was false.

AT DURAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DURAGUE, Ia., Nov. 18.—The mills of the Iowa
number Company were completely consumed today; also 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The mills are valued at \$25,000. The fire started about are valued at \$25,000. The fire started about 10:30 o'clock, and, being over 3 mines below the sity, before our steamers could get there it was under such headway that they were of no assistance. The railroad bridge crossing Cattish Creek narrowly escaped being burued. The total loss at this time, midnight, will run over \$60,000, and if any of the dwelling-houses adjoining the mills are consumed, of which the prospect is that they will, the loss will run over \$70,000. It is impossible to obtain any figures on the insurance at this late hour, but the general supposition is that it is light.

OSCODA, Mich., Nov. 18.—Two barns belong-ing to C. Commins, living 50 miles up An Sable River, were destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, with their contents with their contents, consisting of six our cows, three wagons, and a large quants, consisting of six horse

but own, three wagons, and a large quantity of lay and grain.

Special Dissocial to The Chango Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 18.—Wright's Hotel. a large three-story building at West Branch. Bay County, was burned late last night. Loss, \$7,000; insurance not known.

Omana, Neb., Nev. 18.—A large frame building, unoccupied, on Douglas street, below Ninth, was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock this evening. Incendiary. The name of the owner and insurance are not obtainable to-night.

Special Currangualence of Tac Chicago Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 17.—The mason-work on the new Capitol is stopped to-day for this season, leaving the cornice nearly completed.

Only 2,421 feet of plans ashiar remain to be laid. It is expected that the entire building will be flurred and latthed this winter, and will be placetered next summer.

### FOREIGN.

of misked men, one of whom knocked him frot his horse with a club and afterwards stabbe him with a large knife. He managed to set on his horse and reached an adjacent farm bous His wound was pronounced fatal, but at last accounts he was alive. The attack we undoubtedly made for purposes of robustry. The villains escaped without any clew to their identity being obtained. Many German Priests Give In Their Su mission to the Ecclesiastical Laws.

The French Government Likely to Abandon the New Press Bill.

A Compulsory-Education Bill Before the Mexican Congress.

GERMANY. THE ECCLESIASTICAL TROUBLES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special Berlin telegram
tates that the Prussian Government is prepar-

ing to proceed, before the Ecclesiastical Court, against the Archhistop of Cologne and the Eshop of Treves. The object is to depose

LONDON, Nov. 19—6 a.m.—Count Von Aruim writes to the Times indignantly denying the charges of Bismarck that he thwarted the latter's policy by means of private influence with and communications to the Emperor and Empress. A Berlin dispatch as a over 190 priests and nine Canons of Rhimeland have given notification of their submission to the ecclesiastical

THE PRESS BILL. PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Bureaux of the Assembly o-day elected the Committee to consider the belong to the Opposition, and only four are in favor of the bill. It is believed that the measure, which is not a Cabinet question, will be abandoned. The Assembly has adjourned until Monday.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, Nov. 9 .- The Senate has elected Romero Enbio President, and Sener Saavedra Vice-President, and the Lower House, has clocted Vidal Castaceda President, and Sebasua Camacho Vice-President. A Compulsory Educa tion bill has been introduced in Congress.

CREAT BRITAIN.

CREAT BRITAIN.

BEFORT DENIED.

Londen, Nov. 18.—The appointments of Sir

John Halker and Hardenge Stanley Jafford to
the Autorney and Solicitor Generalship, respectively, are denied.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Morning Echo annonnees that, on account of the recent floods,
the sameary authorities have declared the Disfrict of Bristol, with a population of 6,000, unit
for babitation until midsummer. Thousands of
seres in the Valley of the Trant will probably
remain under water throughout the winter.

TURKEY. THE EXCENT INSURGENT VICTORY.

LONDON, NOV. 18.—No news of the battle at Gatschko has been received by the Sublime Porte. At Vienna, however, the insurgent victory is fully confirmed.
THE OTHER SIDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.-A dispatch from Servar Pasha fully confirms the previous reports of the defeat and loss sustained by the insur-

of the detest and loss sustained by the insurgents at Piva.

Loxpon, Nov. 19.—A special from Cettigne, says the Torks are assembling all their disposable forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another effort to revictual Goranski, the previous attempt baving resulted in their detest at Catschao. The Turks have already concentrated a force of 15,000 men, while the insurgents have received reinforcements to the number of 5,000.

CHBA. ARRIVAL OF A ROYAL COMMISSIONER, HAVANA, Nov. 17 .- Senor Rubi, the Roya Commissioner, has arrived, and many good things are expected from his presence.

CONSPIRACT AT RANGOON. RANGOON, Nov. 18 .- A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and burn Raugoon has been discovered, and a great many Burmese have been arrested.

ALBERT, EDWARD.

BOWRAY, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Wales and party have started for Baroda.

FORT WAYNE MURDER CASES. Spenal Depatch to The Chicago Irioune.
FORT WAINE, Ind., Nov. 18.—Joseph Wall, the murderer condemned to death yesterday, was hinf calm and perfectly resigned to bis fate. He some of the State's witnesses swore falsely jury against him. He says, bowever, that he has no malice toward any one, that he is not afraid to die, and that since Christ died on the Cross death has no terrors for him. He ap-Cross death has no terrors for him. He apparently has strong hopes for another trial.

In the Kront murder trial to-day, a large amount of important evidence on behalf of the State was elicited. On the night of Sept. 9, accused, in company with a number of others, went to "beil" a newly-married couple about 6 miles from this city. The testimony to-day given shows that while the "belling" was in progress, Krout had a difficulty with a mannamed Hatfield, who struck him with a cow-bell. When the men were going home afterwards. named Hatfield, who struck him with a cow-bell. When the men were going home afterwards, Krout followed up Hatfield with a large dirk kinfe in his hand, and, having overtaken him, accosted him with aggry words. Carly Hicks expressed a determination to defeud Hatfield, when Krout plunged his kinfe into Hicks. The latter fell to the ground and expired in a few moments without uttering a word. Krout was told that he had killed Hicks. Ho reolied that he did not care a G-d d-o, and, jumping into a wagon, went to a dance, where he remained till near dayight. When returning home he was arrested.

A CURIOUS COUNTERFEITING CASE. Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribyne. SPERINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—John Murray, arrested in Champaign day before yesterday for having in his possession and passing counterfeit money, waived an examination to-day before United States Commissioner Adams, and was held in \$3,000 bail. Certain circumstances connected with this case are rather singular. Some St. Louis parties connected with the United States Marshal's office and with a leading detective firm of that city were present, and stated that the prisoner was a reputable man at home; that he had possession of the counterfeit money for a legitimate purpose under their authority; that each bill was marked to prevent their being passed, which your correspondent found to be the fact, and that Murray while at Champaign, in pursuit of his countain under their direction, got too much whisky aboard, and foolishly need the counterfeit for betting at cards with some saloon-keepers; that he then told them the money was bad, upon which acknowledgment they caused his arrest. Murray's folly will cause him much more annovance than he anticipated, as he will have to stand trial, though it is hardly probable conviction will follow. United States Marshal's office and with a lead

NEW ORLEANS, NOV 18.—Galveston dispatcher report a terrible tragedy at Cuero this morning A party of five men entered Ryan's saloon and killed Reuben Brown, City Marshal, and formerly member of the Sutton party. His body was riddled with bails. The saloon was crowded with black and white. One negro named Freeman received two shots and was instantly killed. Another negro was wounded in the face. Brown was the man who arreased Tavior for the murder of Sutton. Taylor escaped from the Indianola jail during the September cyclone. It is supposed his party did the shooting. The siarm bells were rung and a guard piaced over the town. No arrease are yet made.

FATAL SHOOTING.

Spacial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuse.
Linsing, Mich., Nov. 17.—Rufus S. Sprague, a merchant at Langston, Montealm County, was attacked on the 12th lost, in his store by a drunken man named Towles. Spiague drew his revolver and shot Towles twice, the wounds proving fatal. Sprague gave himself up.

A SRUTAL ATTACK. A party of five men outered Ryan's saloon and

A SRUTAL ATTACK.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Union City, Ind., Nov. 18.—Yesterday morning, as a man named Philip Tocker was riding on horseback through the woods about 8 miles

sociocitis it or botching it may be empleasant, does not come any too seen. If his able miled carnot bring litself flows to the peak pidetalls which he is paid to look effect, he had better resign.

Suppose the Republicans and Democrats were each to hold a caucous, and let the hard-money candidate who so sail have the largest vote be made the candidate of the hard-money men of both parties? We venture the suggestion for the beselfs of bur "Independent" friends who are so cure it is the duty of Republicans to vote for Mr. Kerr. Our own opinion still is that the Democrats will extite the whole matter in their caucus, and that if the majority says "soft money," of "sompromise," the rest will indorse him, be he Randall, Fernando Wood, or any other "salary-grabber,"—New House Palladium.

Of the school question the Hartford Courant Full Official Returns of the Vote for Governor in Wisconsin.

The New Constitution of Alabama Ratified by Over 50,000 ant ed flw yeds Majority.

obtained.

CRIME IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 18.—Two young men named Reed and Daws, living in Piles County, Mc., and connected with the most respectable families of that county, get into a quarrel last Sunday about a cow, and Reed killed Davis.

Henry Hallenshied and Anna, his wife, word sentenced to be hauged Dec. 17. by the Circuit Court of Gasconade County, day before yesterday, for the murder of Christian Alband, their son-in-law, in June last, the execution to take piace at Hermann, Mo. ments. WISCONSIN.

ALL FOR LOVE.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribund.

Stoux Citx, Ia., Nov. 18.—Sheriff M. Donald bools arrested a young man named Love, from Wabash County, Indiana, where, it is alleged, he a few months ago seduced the daughtet of a clergyman named Fowler. The girl's father brought a requisition from Gov. Hendricks, and left for Indiana with Love soon after the arrest. years ago:

DEATH-WARRANTS ISSUED.
PITTSBUBO, NOV. 18.—A special from Harrisburg to the Associated Press of this city says
Gov. Hartrants to-day issued warrants for the execution at Pitisburg, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1876, of William Morray and Frederick Meyers, convicted last March of the murder of Godbard Wahi, and sentenced April 3 to be hanged.

of masked men, one of whom

MURDERED HIS WIFE.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
MYNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 18.—James Brown, who murdered his wife last mouth, pleaded guilty in the District Court to-day. Under the laws of the State imprisonment for life is the severest penalty that can now be given.

FATALLY STABBED.

OTTAWA, Can., Nov. 18.—Bichard and George
Betts were fatally stabbed by a man named Craig. during a row at a dance in Greenville Tuesday night.

### THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Annual Session at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—The National Grange continues its session here. The morning session was consumed in the discussion of the report of the Executive Committee. Speakthe report of the Executive Committee. Speakting of the location of the beadquarters of the
Grange, the report says: "The interest manifessed in the location by the people of each State
i visited is very fisttering to the Order." It says
that after a careful examination and consideration of the claims of each place, it was decided
to locate it at Louisville, whose natural advantages are such as to be of great service, and with
a sense of great responsibility resting upon its
members, the Committee resolved to select
Louisville as the beadquarters.

In regard to the business of the different
agencies, the report says that some cities are
doing agivery large business, having in the siggregate millions of dollars, while in other respects
they are unsatisfactory, and fall short of the
benafits which ought to be realized. The commission system of the Order is said to be false in
theory and unjust to members, and therefore,

mission system of the Order is said to be false in theory and unjust to members, and, therefore, in the mind of the Committee another method of selling is deemed necessary for the good of the Order. Such a system the Committee begs leave to submit tlans of at a future day, and is satisfied it will meet with general approval. Efforts have been made to bring to the minds of Eastern capitalists and manufacturers the valuable undevel ped riches of the West, and it is hoped ere long something definite in that regard will be determined on. Should the report be adopted concerning the business agencies in the different states, the commission system will be abolished, and one General Agent to do the business for each State, to be appointed and business for each State, to be appointed and paid a salary out of the Treasury of the Grange

he represents.

The business in regard to the Canadian Grange was not furnished for publication, and all that is known of it is that the Committee on Fareign Relations was appointed.

In conclusion the Committee recommends the employment of lecturers to canvass the country and make known the true aim and objects of th Ordor, thereby correcting wrong impressions which now exist in the minds of many worthy people concerning the Patrons of Hasoandry.

## CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN GEORGIA.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—A frightful accident
took place last night on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railfoad, near Pine House, about 25 miles from Augusta. After the regular passenger train had left Columbia yesterday afternoon for Augusta, it was followed by a train of empty cars for Augusta. The two trains rolled at the rate of 20 miles an hour, one following close upon the other. The passenger train had just reached the siding, and was about to stop, when the second train came rushing along, and the engine telescoped the ladies' passenger car, throwing it and the smoking car off the track. A temble seem rollowed. The ladies' car was filled with passengers, and men, women, and children were jammed together, wounded, crushed, and bleeding. After a tew moments' confusion, the windows and doors were broken open, and the passengers were carried from the wreck. But one life was lost, that of Charlie Nightengale, of Brunswick, Ga. He reemed to have been steamed to death. A son of Mr. Hedgesbeimer, of the United States Coast Survey, who was in the smoking-car, was seriously injured. Mr. Desbman, of Baltimore, a commercial traveler, bled a great deal, and appeared badly wounded. Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was among the passengers.

The outward train from Augusta being mable to pass the wreck, returned with the wounded, some of whom, however, proved to have received but slight injuries. noon for Augusta, it was followed by a train of ty cars for Augusta. The two trains rolled

Special Dispatch to 1he Chicago. Tribune.
East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 18.—On Monday night, while the barge Mariner was lying at her anchorage at the mouth of the river, the mate, Mr. Bell, attempted to draw water, and, losing his pail, went down into the yawl to secure it. A funous northwester drove the yawl out to sea, and he has not been heard of since. He is supposed to have been swamped or perished with cold.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.
PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—At 10 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway between a construcchinate a St. Louis latinary between a construc-tion train and a west-bound freight near Philadelphia cross-roads, a few miles east of Denson, O. Three employees of the construc-tion train were killed and two others seriously injured. The accident seems to have been caused by the engineer of the freight train dis-regarding the signals given by the flagman of the construction train.

STEAMER BURNED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Staten Island steamer D. R. Martin took fire on her down trip this afternoon. The fire was caused by over-heated machinery. The pilot ran her ashore on the flats. The passengers and hands were re-moved in small boats. Two men were badly scalded.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH,
CROIGVALE, Ont., Nov. 18.—The house occupied by Dennis Cunningham's family was burned
last night, and four children perisned. Mr. and
Mrs. Cunningham narrowly escaped.

THE DEADLY KEROSENE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—A young Swede girl named Caroline Klang was fatally burned this morning by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT. New York, Nov. 18 .- The Convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association was con-American woman Suffrage Association was con-tinued to-day. Several addresses were made, and a lengthy series of resolutions read, reaf-firming the principles of the Association, and de-manding equal rights for women. Great promi-nence was rives in the addresses to petitioning State Legislatures to enable women to vote at the Presidential election of 1876.

Special Correspondence of The Checago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Deborah Cattell, whose name is signed to the report of the Investigating Commission of the Reform School, withdraws her name from the report, in a letter to the Governor. She says she prefors to wait until the Trustees make their report. If that pleases her, she will sign it; if not, she will make a report of her own. POLITICAL

Miscellaneous Political Notes and Com-

THE FULL VOTE FOR SOVERNOR BY COUNTIES—1875

COMPARED WITH 1878.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, Madison, Wis., Nov. 17.—The following is the vote of Wisconsin for Governor at the last election and the one preceding it, as appears from official returns,—showing a majority, at the last election, for Ludington, Reform of 841, against 15,375 for Taylor, Republican, two

Counties.				
A Mariana All	Luding-	Taylor.	Sash- burn.	Taylor,
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rathon	355	977	317	779
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ree	1,061	791	687	741
K	817	200	894	923
rtage	1,268	818	1.044	549
cipe	1.95	9.031		2,138
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ing on	2,628 728 2,538 1,869 1,379 8,634 419	1,279 2,368 2,461 1,197 3 S 2,591	1,706 2,48. 46: 2,088 1,5 2 1,270 2,858	547 1,0.5 2,334 2,641 902 413 2,591
	standarion of the standard of	170   170	Saland   T   Sal	Second   S

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18 -The American' Chattanooga special announces the election of Fort. Democrat, Mayor of Chattanooga, by 283 majority over James, Republican, present in-cumbent. The Democrats also elected the City Marshal and balf the Aldermen. The contest was very exciting. There is great enthusiasm and burning of bonfires, while the Mayor-elect is being banied over the city on a home carriage by the onthusiastic firemen. The fact that Chattanooga has long been controlled by Republicans rogether with the fact that the defeated cand date for Mayor was the most popular Republin the city, sufficiently explains the Democ

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18 .- The majority for be less than 50,000, and may reach 60,000. Only our counties gave majorities against it, and the emaining sixty-one overwhelmingly in its favor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cleveland Herald says: "That man is a fool who will declare in favor of a Third Term in the face of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio."

The warning of the Brooklyn Union is, that been converted under their preaching. As many "The Republican party is to-day in a position of special peril, because it has entered upon a peMrs. Almer King, residing 1 mile west of Auriod of returning prosperity."

Democratic editors are very subdued now. All of them who have sense enough to see beyond their own noses agree with this frank admission of the Troy Press: "We confess we regard the outlook with the utmost anxiety."-New York Tribune.

It has gone so far that Senator Spencer, of Alabama, "Boss" Shepherd, of Washington, Postmaster Burt, of Boston, and Gen. B. F. Butier are named as the individuals working for the candidate against the present incumpent.

The pork-packing season is being gradually opened at Peoria, but has been delayed considerably on account of the mild condition of the weather. Reynolds & Co. have thus far slaughtered about 3,000 hoga. Tyng & Brotherson will probably begin operations soon. Cockle, Dox & Co. are getting ready for the winter season, and will open in a short time. the Postmaster-General's removal. Well! What higher tribute to the character of Mr. Jewell could snybody desire?—Philadelphia Times. Judge Cole, of the Iowa Supreme Court, yesterday filed with the Governor his resignation. Reasons for it, the salary is inadequate to support his family. The resignation takes effect Jan. 15. He recommends an increase of the salary of District Judges to \$4,000. Suprema Judges to \$5,000, and an addition of another Judge to the Supreme Bench.

There is enough for the schools, supported by public taxation, to do in the wide fields of human knowledge without undertaking the functions of the raminy and the Church. As between Catholics and Protestants, or Christians and Jews, any religious exercises are sectarian, and it would be difficult to point out any benefit that comes from them as commonly carried on in our schools.—Boston Globe.

Doctors are in vain, is the variet of the

schools.—Boston Globe.

Doctors are in vain, is the verdict of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which eaps:

The Democratic party, as a party, is certainly a preity hopeless case. The symptoms taily remarkatly with the prayer book diagnosis. St. has left indone those things which it ought to have done, it has done those things which it qught not be have done, and there is no health in it. Physicians will be in vain, we fear. As things look now, the sooner Gov. Thiden and his sort of Democrate give it up as a had job, the better for them and for the country.

The issue between capital and labor will never be settled so long as the world stands. There is no reason, however, why it should not be talked and written about, and every reason why it should. This is to be a land, populous, industrious, productive. It will become increasingly such, mainly by the union of capital and labor. Sensible views on both sides of the case will hasten; foolish and impracticable and one-sided riews will retard our national progress.—Providence

will retard our national progress.—Provide

The White-Line movement seems to have expended its force in Mississippi in carrying the late election, and it is significant that the Vicksburg Herald, hitherto the leading White-Line organ, now eass:

What can we gain by ostracking and persecuting the negro, even those who "turned the backs of their hands" to us upon Nov. 2,—what can we gain by an exhibition of a spirit of retaliation, but to drive the negroes back into the toils of the craftly wretches who are too ready to seize upon the least present to prove to the negro that the waites of the South are his enemies? the inspection rules of grain so that No. 3 win-ter wheat shall weigh 54 pounds to the bushel, instead of 55; No. 3 spring wheat, 53 pounds, instead of 54; No. 3 bariey 41 pounds, in-stead of 42, to take effect Jan. 1.

to the negro that the wantes of the south are his enemies?

The reading of the Bible in schools is principally demanded by theologians who see in it some advantage to their own peculiar system of betief, and opposed by others who see in it the undermining of faith in their own peculiar tenets. Excluding it as a regular text-book does not destroy the truth there is in it, but it may assist in rendering more harmonious the working of our common-school system, which is the only safeguard of that intelligence, and means of intelligence, necessary to the well-being of a free community.—Oshkosh Nortunesiers.

ern,
Upon the late Whisky-Ring prosecutions, the
Springfield (Mass.) Republican a, dly remarks:
It was high time that this old-fashioned doctrine of
official responsibility should be laid down again from
the bench and applied in the jury-room. The average
american official has got into very loose and exceless
ways. The reminder that offer means domestime besides safary and politics, that the people pay him to do
certain work for them, and that the consequences of

Last Night but One of Moody's Br lyn Campaign.

The Great Rink Filled Fifteen Minutes After the Opening of the Doors.

Ten Thousand Tickets Issued for To-Night's Meeting.

MOODY'S BROOKLYN MEETINGS.

New York, Nov. 18.—After requests for prayers for various towns, cities, churches, backeliders, drunkards, and others, had been read, at the Brooklyn Tabernacie, to-day, Mr. Moody read the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus, and said that this was the way that God wanted we Of the school question the Hartford Courant read the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus, and said that this was the way that God wanted us to give—to give willingly. If they would not bring gold, then they were to bring aliver; if they could not bring aliver, then they could bring brass; if not brass, purple and fine linen, goats' hair, rame' skins, precious stores, or spices. God wanted an offering. As he had given out on Tuesday, there would be a collection. coats' hair, rame' skins, precious stones, or spices. God wanted an effering. As he had given out on Tuesday, there would be a collection taken up to pay off the debt of the Young Blee's Christian Association, and every one should give something to-day. He had been in a string of the something to-day. He had been in a string of the something to-day. He had been in a string of the something to-day. He had been in a string of the churches of God, reaching out its arm to get hold of men's bearts. It was one of the churches of God, reaching out its arm to get hold of young area. There was no organization with which he sympathized so much as that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Some fifty years ago they did not need associations of this kind so much, and there were some men who might think they were of little or no use. In olden times, the employers used to take the young men whom they employed late their families and look after them, but now it was different. They cama to the efficient had they wandered out mhe where they camble, their boarding-houses were not cheerful, and they wandered out mhe warm to the effect their boarding-houses were not cheerful, and they wandered out mhe warm to the streets. Billiant-saloons and theatres were hit up, and these young men wandered into them. The Young Men's Christian Association provided a place for them, and the organization should be mutained. They should get the young men had been saved from lives of dissipation through the influence of these associations. They should extend a little kindness to these strangers, and make them feel that there was some one who took an interest in them.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler said that a large majority of those who had been reached since Meerry, Moody and Sankey had been in Brooklyn were young men. There was not a young mas that the devil wanted to give up. The voices of the pastors were for young men. The devil would like to see the flag over the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Sankey sang "Hark, the Young Men's Christian Ass lives in battle for the independence of the Southern States from this Government,—crown your piedge of citizenship with a new proof of fealty, put under ford the dangerous methods of assault upon the credit and prosperity of our common country which are contained, intentionally or ignorantly, but always certainly, is measures which involve a violation of the recognized laws of finance which involve a violation of the recognized laws of finance which involve a violation of the recognized laws of finance which the commercial world alloyts for its government. Eschew the plans and schemes of Kelley, Butter, and Phillips, and stand by and insist upon a restoration of the standard of value in our dealings as the basis of our currency.

THE B. & O. ROAD AND THE ALDERMEN. Mr. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been in this city for some time past, for the purpose of securing the consent of the Aldermen to lesse from the Exposition Directors the Mechanical Department

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Hon, S. S. Davis, L. Davenny, and Capt. James S. Wise, of Cincinnati; ex-Chief Justice McClure, Gen. Dockery, and Maj. John D. Adams, of Lit-tle Rock; Gen. N. H. Herris, Dr. Raworth, and Coi. James H. Sullivan, of Vicksburg; and Col. John M. Flammer, of Knoryville.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

in Minneapolis yesterday. A large number have been converted under their preaching. As many

rora, Ill., while superintending the cooking of breakfast vesterday morning, suddenly dropped

into a chair and expired without a struggle Cause, disease of the heart.

At a canons of relected friends of the various Democratic aspirants for Mayor of Memphis, held vestorday. Capt. Alfred F. Lacer, late President of the State Sensie, was selected as the candidate against the present incumbent.

Special Dispute to The Calcago Tribune.
Port Hunen, Mich., Nov. 18.—Down—Prop
St. Louis; schrs J. M. Neelon, Selkirk.

Ur-Prope Dean Richmond, Marine City; schre Champion, H. P. Baldwin, Wayne, Taylor, Home.

Ome.
Wisb-South, fresh; weather cloudy.
Special Divided to The Change Fribanc.
PORT HUBON, Mich., Nov. 18.—Down—Prop

Concern.

UP-Props St. Fanl, Cermania, Hackett and consert; schra Sweetneart, Lizzie A. Law, M. L. Higgie, Lottie Wolf.

Wind-South, gentle; weather fine.

Special Distracts to The Cascaso Tribune.

Special Distracts to The Cascaso Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have changed

Boston, Nov. 18.—The suspension is ab-counced of the wholesale provision house of A. & A. Jacobe & Co., of 121 South Market street,

a very old concern.

It is reported in financial circles here that the paper of the Eastern Railroad went to protest

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, Nov. 18.—Steamships Erin, Canada, and Arragon, from New York, and Siberia, from Boston, have arrived out.

Whittle and Bliss closed their revival meetings

sylvania, and was sent as a delegate from that association to the National Convention, and it was at this Convention that he met with Brother Moody.

The collection was the 1 taken up.

The last night but one of the rink meetings attracted the largest aerembly of people ret gathered in and around the building. The doors were opened at 6 p. m., and in aftern minutes the vast editics was jammed, and the effects surrounding were crowded. Ten thousand tickets are already given out for the meeting to-morrow night.

night.

The hymn, "Grace, "lis a Charming Sound," was sung by the whole congregation, standing, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, who requested the audience to join in the Lord's Prayer at the close of his petition. He prayed that those sinners who had been shut out of the rink by Curistians occupying the room might be reached in some other way. ing of railway officials was held at Crestline yes-

the rink by Ontstians occupying the room might be reached in some other way.

Mr. Moody then announced that in addition to other services to-morrow, there would be an inquiry meeting all day long in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from 10 s. m. till the time for the evening services in the church and rink, and after these meetings till 10 p.m. Mr. Moody then preached a sermon upon donfessing Christ.

ing of railway officials was held at Crestline yesterday. The contemplated pool of sarvings between the Vandalia and Indianapolis & St. Louis lines was formally completed. Maj. John E. Simpson, long and favorably known in railroad circles, was elected General Manager of the pooled lines. The meeting also sgreed upon a schedule for through palace cars between Louisville and New York by say of the Chevetand, Columbus, Checinnati & Indianapolis, Lake Shore, and New York Central Railways, to take effect Dec. 1. Arrangements are in progress for similar facilities between Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New York. MICHIGAN EPISCOPALIANS. Ars Anson, Mich., Nov. 18.—The Episcopal Diocese of Michigan beld its eighteenth diocesan missionary meetings in this city yesterday and to-day. Bishop McCoskey, of Detroit, pre-sided. The Bishop delivered the opening sermon to the clergy. A general discussion was beld on the subject of the best means for in-MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—Among the delegates to the Railroad Convention who have already arforming the people on missions. Addre

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.
Special Describe The The Change Tribune,
Milwatures, Wie., Nov. 18.—The Brangel Alliance adjourned to-day after routine business, according to programme. The sessions have

A Statement of the Director-General of the International Exhibition, United States Communication Commission, Pan-adelpria. Nov. 3, 1875.—To the Editor of the ADELEKIA. NOT. 3, 1850.—To me Enter of the Cincinnati Commercial: The inquiries which reach this office show so insufficient an understanding of the international Exhibition that I have had prepared statements of some important items which it is desirable to make known. Very respectfully yours,

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.

Very respectfully yours.

A. T. Goshorn, Director-General.

Arrandorments for the centrannial.

The act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Amazican Independence, by holding an International Enthibition of Arts. Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, authorized the creation of the United Sistes Contemnal Commission, and nutrasted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioned by the respective Governory, and commissioned by the President of the 1 lise States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corperation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, the vill Nov. 10. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Cantennell grounds are situated on the western bank of the Scaulbilli Raves, and within a firmount Park, the largest public park in pranimity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been inclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be farey areas near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suirably placed for the tests of plong movers, reapers, and other agricultural muchiner.

The exhibition buildings are compected by eight fines of street cars, which councet, with all the other lines in the city, and by the Peonsylvania and Beading Railroads, over the fracks of which trains will also run from the North Peonsylvania and Beading Railroads, over the fracks of which trains will also run from the North Peonsylvania and Beading Railroads, over the fracks of which trains will also run from the North Peonsylvania and Beading Railroads, over the fracks of which trains will also run from the North Peonsylvania and Beading Railroads, over the fracks of which trains will also run from the North Peonsylvania and Medium?

The st

A Colony of Ostriches,

Denser (Osc.) Noise,
Montgomery Queen has purebased 100 African
ostriches, and is about coionizing them on his
place near Haywoods, a small town 15 miles
from San Francisco. It is Mr. Queen's intertion to raise catriches solely for their plumage,
each bird yielding over 2200 worth of feathers
yearly. He has invested \$100,000 in the enterprise. the Sopications of exhitators have been so numerous at certainst the space, and many im-pertant classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Governments, and is being propared under the supervision of a Board of officers representing the seward against the

RELIGIOUS

ower to m res gate space which it has for the United States D

his engine drives a For the Art Exhi

the ports thus far desi-for England, Havre for many, and Leghorn for this, others may be add Mr. Bell, the emment lesigned the groups for

Order of B'nai B'rith; National Alamai Assension; Salesmon's Association: Fath Martial Beginnent: American Pomological Bosis; Malastera Association of the United States; Amy of the Cumberland; Humborit Monument Association; Christopher Columbus Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rufe Association of the United States; United States; Christianal Legis; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Redical Congress; Old Voluntes: International Redical Congress; Old Voluntes; International Congress; Old Voluntes; International

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Nor. 13.—Ia m.—Fords
Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valua
rising barometer, north to work winds, colde
partly cloudy weather, and in the former all
Missouri occasional show or rais, which and
ditions will extend over the Upper Lais right
accal onessavation.

Time, |Bur. |Thr |Ru. | Wind | | Kath | B

Special Deposits to the Chieses Probes Tononco, Ont. Nov. 13.—The Pur-buildings are being got in readings is meeting of the Provincial Legislature lath inst. It is understood that B. H. Speaker of the last House, will be the case of the last House, will be the case of the Government for Speaker this issue. Considerable agreemation is immiged in a probable atrength of parties on a test residence of the case of the cas

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Measons I. T., Nov. 18.—Speak anoner Shanks returned from Tahlagas. He reports all quiet. The members parties report that this is the most quiet since the War. The Joint Cornellating the contested disching Sequench District. In their resort to call the votes for the Frincipal Cast counted and the choice determined.

the Iown State Teachers' Asso. Southeastern Association of Dupartotentients will be held at D. Proparations are being paid and at house on railroads and at house.

FIXING TI

Adoption of the the County Co Comparative Showin

of This Year Refusal of the Rin tree's S

Abolition of the Of

The South Town Be was held yesterday Burdiek in the chair.

Architect Egan sont in ing for the appointment to superintend the drive feered to the Committee Public Service. The County Atterney ago. Laid on the table.

Archirect Egan sent in

amount stipulated for t Public Buildings and Pub COMMITTE The Committee on Eq ommending an supro South Tran expanses, is ment of the old indebte listed in these columns Commissioner Cloug adoption of the report an appropriation had it of the South Town in and
He would not vote for
than \$15,000, and he invit
damus to compel the He
money asked.
Commissioners Busse
favor of the adoption
ground that the indepteds
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ground that the indepted be paid.
Commissioner Burdle lebt was illegal, and County Board coming to Board and shouldering Board and anouncering to Commissioner McCaffe in the vork of the Contain in the legal knowle receded hind. Commissioner Holden um asked for had own meeting. He reduced the mixed the contained the co a decidedly mixed.

af to make the appropriate for the afficers would have to expristed for indebtedness. Commissioner Burdick he Board to the fact the afficers who had fored the asset to the fact t

the Beard to the fact in auditors had fired the stand had demanded \$34,0 the report was adopted in the right \$34,000 calaries, and no one casing it.

The report was fine Clough and Europe Carpoll and Craw-Jones, Carroll, and Cra The indebtedness cou by the following partie Corrigan Corrigan M. Evans

The report of the Oe vice, to a ham had been

Deputy Coroner... Clerk of Coroner... County Physician

Three janitors Jail and Cr Court Building, each... Two janitors court-room Hall, each... One watchman court-room Hall. 

Chief elerk and coahter... Assistant cierk and cushier Entry cierk... Superintendent fello depar Superintendent fello depar Superintendent record departs

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Two copying circles, each
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Dis Chief Deputy.

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Cur Deputies, cach.

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Thirteen Circuit Court, each
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COURTY AN

existant County Agent.

A fine b ag, like the others, is applications. There exhibitors in this de-and 150 from other ich is about 250 more Machinery Exhibitor nery Hall will be chiefly acouster Corlies engines. hes in diameter, with a fly-wheel is 31 feet in on of America; Independent Frith; National Alumni Association; Frifth Maryland seriesn Pomological Society; atton of the United States; Army and; Humboldt Monument Assopher Columbus Monument Assopher Golumbus Monument Assopher Golumbus Monument Assopher Golumbus Monument Control Congress; Rifle Associated States; Centennial Legion; onty Medical Society; Internal Congress; Old Vulnuteer Fire Philadelphia. Three janitors Jail and Criminal Cours Building, each. 5 Two janitors cours-room City-Hall, each... Obs watchman cours-room City-dell. Engineer Jell and Orinitial Court
Bulleting SI,800,00
Engineer County Hospital 1,500,00
Engineer Insane Asylvin and
Foot-Bome. 1,500,00
Five draughtamen, county atlas,
1,000,00
Month. THE WEATHER.

D. C., Nov. 19.—I a. m.—For the pi and Lower Missouri Vallays, north to west winds, coldar abler, and in the former and obal snow or rain, which school of the coldar and over the Upper Lake region.

Cal Observation.

Cal Observation. CAL OBSERVATION.

URREAGO, Nov. 18

hr Hu. Bund. Rank Find.

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One find process and taxing taxis court-room cierks, each. 100.00
or recording cierk 100.00
or vauit cierk 100.00 Nov. 17.—Mrs. Brulyes, of it County, committed suicide ing her throat. It is supposed Nov. 18. The Parliam understood that R. M., Wan, st House, will be the choice of for Speaker this session. Conston is Indured in as to the hof parties on a test vote at authoraties give the number of Opposition, 87.

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CLEAR'S OFFICE, CHEMINAL COURSE.

CHEMINS OFFICE, CHEMINAL COURSE.

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Als conducted the course 1,000,00

Als conducted the course 1,000,00 NDIAN FERRITORY.

T., Nov. 18.—Special Commisturned from Tahisquana to day,
quiet. The members of both
t this is the most quiet Council
The Joint Commission are intontested election in the
In their report to the Counthe Principal Chief will be
holes determined.

FIXING THE PAY adoption of the Salary-List by the County Commissioners. comparative Showing of the Salaries of This Year and Last. Refusal of the Ring to Lower Rountree's Stipend. thelition of the Office of County Col-The South Town Board Secure \$34,000. in adjourned meeting of the County Board ris held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Bridsk in the clish. Architect Eggs seet in a communication ask-architect Eggs seet in a communication ask-ing for the appointment of an experienced man apprintend the driving of the piles. Re-leved to the Committee on Public Buildings and phic Service. communication in reference to appeals, in anfrect Egan sent in a request to be paid the prome stipulated for the completion of the correlated plans. Referred to Committee on public Buildings and Public Service. COMMITTEE REPORTS. The Committee on Equalization reported, recommending an appropriation of \$15,000 for someding an appropriation of \$15,000 for South-Town expenses, and \$22.415 for the payment of the old indebtedness, as already publicad in these columns.

Commissioner Clough was opposed to the adoption of the report, for he understeed that a appropriation had been made last year for indebtedness, and that notwithstanding, the debt had been increased. He regarded, the ranning of the South Town in the past as a clear robbery. He sould not yout for a larger appropriation has \$15,000, and he invited the three ened mandams to compel the Board to throw away the more saked.

Commissioners Busse and Guenther spoke in hyper of the adoption of the report, on the Commissioners: Busse and Guenther spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, on the round that the indeptedness was legal and must commissioner Burdick was assisted that the best was illegal, and he was opposed to the County Board coming to the rescue of the Town Board and shouldering its responsibilities. Commissioner McCaffrey had every confidence in the work of the Committee, and but little hith the legal knowledge of those who had consider hith. such a law, and the members of the Board who had voted to create, the office ware fit subjects for indictment. He remembered in the last camping that Republican orators had urged in the last camping that Republican orators had urged in some that they will be accessed by him, and for one a legal sainty would be accessed by him, and for one had see that the office was not worth more than \$2,000\$.

Commissioner Clough said if there was no saley fixed by law for County Collector, Mr. Huck would not access to a coal to be the term to the see that the office were not worth more than \$2,000\$.

Huck would not access to a coal to bether the Board to had had been possed to ray a see that they will recommend that but one acrolitors be suppored, and that the shall be a competent was not been as and was so, he hoped to see Miller required to refund the \$6,000 illegal \$8,000\$.

At any he had poscheded and it was the duty of the latter-day changing the securious of the report was then proceeded with and completed.

Commissioner McCaffrey, after the report had been read industry speech. He said reductions had been made in every with and completed.

Commissioner McCaffrey, after the report had been read industry speech. He said reductions had been been completed to the report was then proceeded with and completed.

Commissioner Greenther of the said that the said was a constitution was read to the report.

The County Attorney and Assistant State's a triangle of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of the said and the said that hith fithe legal knowledge of those who had preceded him.

Commissioner Holden maintained that the ma saked for had been voted at the new meeting. He regarded the situation is decidedly mixed, yet he thought it into to make the appropriate on recommended by the Committee, for the reason that the town affects would have to expend the money appropriated for indebtedness for that purpose.

Commissioner Burdick called the attention of the Beard to the fact that the Board of Town Indicors had fixed the salaries of town officers, and had demanded \$34,000 for that purpose. If the report was adopted the officers could claim is their right \$34.000 of the \$p\_ropriation as markes, and no one could prevent their so ming it. ming it.

The recort was finally adopted, Messra.

Touch and Burdick dissenting and Messra.

Junes, Carcoli, and Crawford absent.

The indebtedness cousists of town orders held by the following parties: The report of the Committee on Public Ser fix, to sham had been referred the matter of FIXING THE SALARIES of county employes, was then presented, as fol-lows. The 1874-5 column has been added to convey an idea of the reduction from last year: 

Helper Dining-room helper Ironer COLLECTOR'S OFFI Three electro, mach 123,10
Four clerks, each 100,60
Ons clerks, \$ months 1.5,00
Six clerks, \$ months, each 100,00
One clerk, \$ months, each 50,00
One clerk, \$ months 55,00
One clerk, \$ months 75,00
Necessary help. secessary help at \$1 per day Those marked with an asieriak (\*) are new offices reated this year. When the office of COUNTY COLLECTOR

lector.

Laid on the table.

was reached it was the signal for a breeze. Commissioner Burdiek inquired why a salary had not been fixed for the County Collector. Commissioner Holden responded that there was no such office recognized by law, and that the action of the Committee was proper and right. the action of the Committee was proper and right.

Commissioner. Clough wanted to know when the office has been sholished. Mr. Miller, he balieved, had received \$8,000 the past year holding the office.

Commissioner McCaffery said there never was such a law, and the members of the Board who had voted to create the office ware fit subjects for indictment. He remembered in the last campaign that Republican orators had urged in favor of Mr. Huck that no other than a lagal salary would be accepted by him, and for one he proposed to hold them to their contract, and to see that the office was not worth more than \$4.000.

the constitutional right of the Board to pay the County Attorney mere than \$4,000, but very interested and the constitutional right of the Board to pay the County Attorney mere than \$4,000, but very interested and the county and to it.

Commissioner Clough was heartly in favor of the motion of Commissioner Guenther, and thought that if reductions were to be made the order of the day work ought to be commenced as suggested. He thought the proximity of the County Attorney's office to the County Board was of no benefit to the county. He would like to see the officer removed from the building, and he believed that an atterney could be hired to do the legal work for the county for \$2,500, and one equally well versed in law.

Commissioner Kocaffrey and Holden responded in advocacy of Mr. Rountree, the latter going so far as to say that if He was Rountree he would for the county for \$2,500, and one equally well versed in law.

Commissioner Guenther, and thought to be would with the county of the County Board work for the double of the county for \$2,500, and one equally well versed in law.

Commissioner Guenther and the County Board was the world work for the county. He thought he had filled the office acceptably, and he would yote for his re-election.

Commissioner Guenther and the part of the county for \$2,500 and one equally well versed in law.

Commissioner Guenther and the county for \$2,500, and one equally well versed in law.

Commissioner Guenther and the county for the county for \$2,500, and one equally well versed in law.

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JHE "BONANZA" MINES.
To the Editor of The Obiogo Tribune :
SAUT Dake, Utah, Nov. 9.—The Item relative To the Editor of The Obicago Tribuine:

SALT-Lake, Utah, Nov. 9.—The item relative to the "Bonama" mines, in your editorial page of the 5th, is alignith inaccurate. The entire of mining stocks represented in San Francisco more than 200 companies, may have shrunk \$1,500.00 1,500.00 \$38,000,000; the "Bonama" stocks proper—Consolidated Virginia and California—shrunk but little more than \$100,000. Consolidated Virginia was quoted, the day before the fire, at \$530 (108,000 shares). The day after the fire, they closed at \$265, and have carealy varied \$10 from that figure since. There was a shrinkage of less than \$70,000, and they have paid their usual dividend of \$1,000,000 this month, and will do it every month until they double it. The day before the 5rc, California (540,000 shares) was quoted at \$65 the day after, it closed at \$66, where it has stood ever since, with vilight fluctuation,—a shrinkage of less than \$40,000 fl.200.00 fl.200.00 reinable and squares-des ling meas whom stocks have ever brought so prominently to the Iront in reference to there or the "Bonama" stocks might result in great pecuniary damage to individuals; for many in Chicago and in your circle have more invested in these stocks; nor could it be better invested either, in my judgment.

Jan.00

Ja

THE CITY-COUNTY BUILDING.

Various Expressions of Opinion in Favor of Tilley's Plans. Improvement in Contractor Harms' Work on the Foundation. Another Effort to Harmonize Matters to

There was a great deal of private discussion

yesterday among citizens in regard to the prob-able settlement of the differences between the architects, Messrs. Egan and Tilley, in the plans for the exterior of the new County Court-House. There is a diversion of opinion among outsiders, but mechanies and architects

Be Made To-Day.

LEAN TOWARDS MR. TILLET'S PLAN,

than Towards Mr. Tiller's Plan.
which they claim is more roomy as well as much more dramaculat than Mr. Egan's design, and that it will cost no more.

In regard to the county building the entire structure and renting to the city a portion at the rate of 7 per cent on the cost per annum, it is held by many as objectionable in many respects, because the city will have to pay nine-tenths of the cost of the building anybow, and they don't see why it should pay 7 per cent per year for occupying what is in reality nine-tenths its own. And then again, they say that the city has plenty of real estate, which can be sold and sufficient money realized to pay for her portion of the building. Besides, the \$600,-060 in canal funds will be forthcoming as needed, and work on the sity's portion need not, therefore, be necessarily slower than the county's.

on the other hand, it is claimed that the city, having no ready cash, t is to her interest to let the county build for her, thereby saving money. Besides, then the building would be uniform outside, and one architect could be dispensed with, and thus prevent further quibbling in regard to plans. THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

of the Citizens' Association, to whom the Harm contract and his action had been referred, as well as the contract with Mr. Egan, held a long session yesterday morning in the office of Messis Armour, Dole & Co., Boom 2 Metropolitan Block. Messis. George Armour F. Baumonn, Cornelius Price, and Jacob, Rosenberg, were

present. These gentlemen thoroughly discussed the matter, and decided upon a pian of action, which is not yet ready to be made public. However, it may as well be understood by the County Commissioners that the Commistee have decided that they will put by with dilly-dallying no longer in the matter of plans, and that they

There seems to be in the city a general preference for Mr. Tilley's plan, and to-morrow afterhoon the Building Committee will hold a special conference at 2:30 o'clock, in the office of the Board of Public Works, when both Egan and Tilley will exhibit their plans and explain their relative merits, and it is believed that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at.

AN APPROVAL OF ILLEY'S PLANS.

To the Editor of The Chacase Trioune:
CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Although the public mind is now fully aroused on the subject of the proposed Court-House abortion, the precious moment for action is fast slipping by. The piledriver is at work! The R.ng men, tremblingly and with nervous laste, are fast hurrying on their materials and using their corrupt influences upon our city officials to overaws and browbest

the tax-pavers into submission.

As an architect who participated in the recent has are architect who participated in the recent competition, or rather art exhibition, and who has carefully watched the history of this en-terprise, I have a simple statement of facts to present for the contemplation of the long-suffering public. As to the proposed designs. Mr. Tilley's design, which received a prize in the so-called com-

sign, which reducted a prime in the so-called competition, and was praised even by the tumorseld under a stranger

and city. The County Commissioners subsecounty and city. The County Commissioners subsesould and the stranger stranger of the city,
which simplated that they should act in
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ordered Mr. Egan to draw up plane for thom,
giving limit city anisoticing or exhibition to
halfer the control of the county of the co petition, and was praised even by the unsuc-cessful architects, was adopted by both county

city's welfare or regard for their poeksta, they will waste no further time in useless denunciations, but stop that pile-driver at once! What has become of the American Chapter of Architecte? I fail to resolved any remonstrance, either as a body or as individuals, against the proposed architectural botch. Has not that body resolved itself into a "mutual-admiration society?" As an humble follower of the profession, and having no acquaintance with either Messrs. Egan or Tilley, I must carnestly ask that the "Eureka" design be adopted in its entirety, and I believe from my own knowledge that the majority of the architects are decidedly of the same opinion.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Gen. Shanks and the "Indian Prog-ress" Newspaper.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

MUSROOFE, Crock Nation, Ind. Ter., Nov. 13.— Special Correspondence of The Chicago Triburs.

MUNKOOPER, Creek Nation, Ind. Ter., Nov. 13.—
Gen. J. P. C. Shanka, Special Commissioner for the Department of the Interior, who has just arrived here from the lower part of the Territory, emphatically denies that he had anything whatever to do, in any way, shape, or form with influencing the Creek National Council in shaping its legislation for the purpose of suppressing the publication of the Indian Progress. Inasmuch as your correspondent was instrumental, through the columns of your influential journal, in propagating the statement of the Okiahoma Star that he had used his influence with the Councilors of the Creek Nation to effect such a consummation, it is but fair that that official should be allowed, through the same medium, the privilege of a public denial of the same. The writer will only add, in this connection, that he has met Gen. Shanks on several occasions; has always found his statements of affairs in this Territory as worthy of credence; and that he is a worthy representative of the patriotic and progressive party in power, a capable Commissioner of the Government, and a man of spotiess honor.

Up to this hour, 6 o'clock p. m., no further advices have been received from the Charokee National Council, although news is hourly expected from Tahlequah, the Capital.

Dagits Mitspitals.

PARIS HOSPITALS. To the Butter of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, Nov. 18.-Dr. Andrews' letter is

Wednesday's TRIBUNE, in which he mercile ly criticises Paris surgeons, in response t Dr. Ludlam's lecture in praise of the Paris Hor pital system, produced rather an unpleasant ef-fect in my mind. Setting aside the application of Dr. Ludiam's cuts and the merits of Dr. Andrews' references. I beg to refer you to a remark of Dr. Brown-Sequard's. I have just been reading one of his isocures, in which he says that there is a distrust among European physicians in the honesty and uprightness of American physicians, because the former cannot understand now a man in this country can survive terrible injuries which would be fatal to him in Europe. But he says that animals in this country can bear an injury far more easily than the same animals in Europe. The vivisections he has fer so long a time been making ought to have enabled him to judge of this. He explains it by saying that there is greater vitality in this country than in Europe, and he says he has ascentialized that it is co for man also. Now, if this vitanity, this power of repeal, belongs in a superior degree to the inhabof Dr. Ludiam's cuts and the merits of Dr. Anman also. Now, if this vitality, this power of reueval, belongs in a superior degree to the inhabitants of the New World, it is more than probable that recuperative energy is greatest in the
West. Is it fair, in a word, to presume that, if
a larger percentage of Americans, of Cheagoabs in particular, get well noder surgical operations than the ratio of recovery from the same
operations throughout the rest of the world,
that the fact is explicable on the ground of
superiority of methods only?

OURTIUS.

GUIBORD'S GRAVE. MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—The excitement over Guibord's burial has completely died out, but the police still grand his grave.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER, its MILES A west of Chicago; three Rogers' chairs and fixtures for Side cash. Inquire southness current of Iwenty-secondst, and Richiganav. F. CARANO. st. and Michiganav. F. CARANO.

DILLIARD HALL FOR SALE CHEAP. THI
owner has other business. Apply at 99 West Madison-st., between 4 and 7 o'clock p. in.

POR SALE—OR RENT—THE LARGE, COMMODIown, and fully formithed frame hotel known as the
'Contral House,' located at Magnolia, Mrs., frimachately on the line of the New Orlean, St. Louis & Chicago
Railroad, and 8s miles from the City of New Orleans. Is
in a deligatiful climate, in the prins-wood region, 30
feet above sea-level, and well adapted as a pleasant soolumn for parties seeking relief from the rigors of a Northcen winter. It will be sold or remost on tiberal terms, for
which apply to the Citinana Bank of Louisana, New Orleans, JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashine.

COOD CHANCE TO COMMENCE GROCERY GOOD CHANCE TO COMMENCE GROCERY business. Small stock and fiftures. Many taker for cash. 569 Sonia Jofferson-si.

cala. 50 South Jofferson-st.

COOD CHANCE FOR CLOTHING—E. Ecis, THe.
T pioneer merchant tailor and ciothier of Rock Island,
Ill., through Ill-hearth wishes to reit: from bunness, and
desires to seal lits valisable tests of goods. A good change
is thus offered to parties about entering business. Apply
or address to him for particulars. Box 428, Reck Island. ONE OF THE BEST MERCHANT AND CUSTOM flouring mills in Northern lows (water-power) for tale. Address R. McDONALD, Snell Rock, Butler County, Is.

O'SE OF THE FINEST SAMPLE-ROOMS ON THE Schith Side for asle; doing a good business; will sell cheap for cash only. Address P.S., Tribune office. TOBACCO STORES, FIXTURES, STOCKS, &C., bought and sold by ALBERT ALFORD & CO., 186 Washington-st.

YOU CAN BUY OME OF THE BEST OURNESS. H. S. Tribuse effice.
YOU CAN BUY ONE OF THE BEST OURNESS. Salcons, with stock and fixtures complete, without be someth, at a dead secrifice, to day, by calling at 1246 State-st.

\$20,000 - MY PHYSICIAN HAS FOREIDDEN part. Hence I offer: y business for sale, and guarantee that an investigation will prove it to be 1 me fact profits that an investigation will prove it to be 1 me fact profits be and pleasant of any of the legitimate businesses; \$10,000 cash and good security for balance regulard. Don't reply unless you have the capital. R.S. tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION PRICES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES, buggies, phastoms, double and single hyposas, langues, phastoms, double and single hyposas, langues, phastoms, etc., at the NURTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1, 2, 5, 4, and 9 Monroest, corner Michigan av. Regular sales Tuesdays and Fridays at 10% o'clock, Twenty-fort hories trial on horses warranted sound. E. D. BAILEY, Proprietory. A GOOD S. SPRING EXPRESS WAGON, A LIGHT A S-spring delivery wagon, two sets single buggy har news, one saddle, and a hardsome, strong driving or riding pont, very chesp if sold this week. 1159 West Madison-41, 15 rear. ing pony, very cheap if soid this week. 1159 West Madison-4t, in Pear.

A UUTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, A and barrens every Tonesday, Thursday, and Maturday, commoneing as 16 a. m., at WESTON & CO. S. Anction Rooms, No. 76 and 18 East Washingtons. Stock on hand at peivate sale. Amule time given to test all horses soid under a warrantee.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED MARE AND COLT; on he seem at northeast contact of Chirk and Six-centh 45s.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IC LASAIDS SALE OR EXCHANGE TEN OF THOSE PROPERTY OF THOSE PROPERTY OF THOSE PROPERTY OF THOSE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THOSE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Dornst.

POR SALE—Striss PEET ON OAK-AV., AT A BARgash; Six III feet on Column-to-r., near Phirty-thirdst.; Six III feet on West Adam-at., east California. very
low; termin east, MRAD & OUS, 185 LASSIE-st.

POR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROP.
ert. in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Roums and Theaper Block. FORSALE OR EXCHANGE TWO STORY STORE TO CO-tall was to co-tall was to cost, or care nage for anything that I can get money out of; good room for storage. Address P St. Tribute Offic.

Tribute offic.

Poor and bessumes brick dwelling, barn, carriage-bouse, etc., and off office a large sant front, on Microgan-av., between Thirty-size and Thirty-size, No. 156.

The improvements could be two. Bere in a bargain. T. B.

BOYD. Room M. 166 Madison of BOYD, Room M. 146 Matheon at P. D. P. C. BALE OF PART EXCHANGE S GOOD, well built, small brick houses, few plan, no basement, Nor. h. Nide, choice location; will seil very cheap for cash. Also dome good new house in choice location on South Side. Will give bergains if caken within tendays. LEVI WING & OO., ED Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—GREAT SACRIFUE—COTTAGE, LOT, barn. South Side, bear case, small ca he payment casy terms. JACKNOS, RUEHLOW & CO., SI Fitch av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-FINE NEW MOUES AV MORGAI Park on small monthly payments. 7 per cent interest good sencots, See raitreads, chaop fane; Indiff see above Chicago; 13 miles from the city. Inquire of GEO R. CLARKE, Agent, No. II Chamber of Commerces. TOB SALE SIZE WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT of a Park Ridge; Sis down and as a month until paid; one block from relirond. This is the last month you can buy for less than \$200. Property shown free. IRA BROWE, IS LANGES et., ROOM L. POR SALE-THREE BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES at Engiewood, one block from station; brick basements: want, double floors, bay wind ow, etc.; 5 years' line, monthly payments. STURES & WAES, 94 Washington-st. ington-st.

FOR SALE-4 AURES AND COTTAGE, \$855: 2100

Town, balance \$6 mostbly. Also cottage and lot, \$200: \$50 down, \$4 monthly. Office days, Saturday and Monday, J. G. EARLE, Room E. 9. Clack-to.

FOR SALE-MOTHER EARTH IN GLENGUE IS A bettle investment in every respect than deposits in active to the per floor. MONTON CULVER, Room 4 Metrapalitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-A RARE CHANCE-THAT BEAUTI and on the next block north of the Arlington Hotel, now ready for dramination and can be bought at m reasonable figures. There is no better arranged house entertaining urposes. To a party who will bring his o urniture a lease will be given for a term of years. Apply o CHARLES GUODMAN, Room & over 118 Washing FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FUR CITY PROP. erry, a good improved farm, unincombered, containing 100 acres. Apply at WESTON & CO. S. 136 East Washington 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED OWNERS PLEASE NOTICE-WE want initialized in a number of houses worth from \$5,000 to \$2,000, and some choice inds on Fark-ar. Washington, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-tis., or cross streets between Centreseav. and Levite-set. We have each for freetiment in that district. H. USBORN & SON, 128 L45alie-st.

MUSICAL

PLEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD 75-OCTAVE
pianoforte, a very size instrument of first-class New
York manufacture; cost 8800 eight months ago; having
nd use for it, will sell for \$25. No. 1289 Wabash av.

POR SALK-A FEW PINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—
Squares Grand size, used from one to three months,
as good as now; price. 330 esph. Warranded 5 years.

KIRD'S Temple of Music, 81 Van Burna-st.

CO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHAPTest fart-class cabinate organ in Chicago. Whole size
and retail. NICHOLSON URGAN CO., E East Indiana. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS-SEVENTY-gra first premiums awarded for best planes. Twenty thousand have been manufactured and are now Twenty thousand have been manufactured and to make Franz Lisrt, first of living planists, says it is the most advortable instrument ever made.

These planes, both Grand Square, and Upr ght, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a wardey of other manufactures, at the plane and organ warrooms of W. W. KIMBAILL, course State and Adams-etc. PERD & SON'S ORGANS; SWEETEST QUALITY
Of tone; newestatyle of ease; sold on monthly or
quarterly payments. REEDS Temple of Music, 50 Van SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, NEW STYLES, new estalogue, new pridoe. Three bundled organs now in ators. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pinnes for sale. W.W. KIMBALL, cortor State and Adamsets.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY IS that safely the syle of its instruments somewhat. We have a few fine organs of this company's present make, which we will sell at specially reduced rates. These or the company's present make, which we will sell at specially reduced rates. THE SILVER BELL ORCHESTRUN ORGAN—
New, superb, and a favorite wherever introduced is sold in Chicago only by us. Musicians and all others will do well to call and test these beau fully-input introduced.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams ats. WILL OFFER UNTIL SOLD THE FOLLOWING

Veccond-hand phanos and organs: Chickerion, plain osse, \$150.
I Gale, handsome carred case, \$117.
I Gilbort, pistu case, \$100.
I Dunham, carved logs, \$120.
I Ballet, Pawes & Co., \$150.
I Dunham, carved logs, \$150.
I Dipe-top organ, less stops, \$175.
I pipe-top organ, less stops, \$110.
I structure autop organ, \$200.
I structure autop organ, \$200.
I two-stop organ, \$500.

l even 4 op organ, 450.

I six-octave Kety organ, rosewood case, Etc.

W. W. Kimbal-L.

Corner State and Adams W'E ARE JUST RECEIVING.

Sturger planes of best Boston and New York make,
These we offer at rates which defy competition. Call and WANTED—A PIANO OR ORGAN IN EXCHANGE for first-class graining, sign, or house-painting. Address A K, Southwest Division Post-Office.

or for first-class graining, sign, or house-painting, address & K. Southwest Division Fout-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. A. cus and course to the part of the constant of the co J. H. GRISWOLLD, 64 West Randolph-st., under penalty of law.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: TAKE NOTICE that this subscriber, I. S. TOWER, wen, on the job day of November, A. D. Detage Owner, and spontined assignee of the Distage Concept, and spontined assignee of the Distage Conragan Manufacturing Company, for the unfel of the creditors thereof, and that all personnel to the present delivers the same to me at No. 105 South Clinton-st. on or before Monday, Nov. 2, 1875, and all pressure indebted to said Company ary requested to Ast the same to the subscriber. I. S. TOWER, Assignee. Nov. 18, 1875.

Nov. 18, 1875.

THE "LIGHTNING COLLECTOR" AT LIBERTY to-day. Country work, renewals, and security a specially. Address C, Room S, 188 Washington-st.

WANTED-STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR-chash and real estate. S. REIGARD, 162 LaSalle-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

REDRINGS COURT - NICELY FURNISHED rhoms to rest, with or without beard, to helias or sendence; beard from \$8. 46, and \$7. er week; hot and held water, and baths; home comforts.

with board; references exchanged.

1151 WABASHAY.—PRONT BUOMS, NEPARATE at a stisfactory rates; winter arrangements.

West Side.

22 ABERDHEN-ST.—FEONT OR REAR BOOM, coult-turnished and very attractive, for married couplet also rice front single room for young gent or lady; warm halls and house; all modera comiorts, and first-class table, persea very moderate.

364 WESTRANDOLPH-ST., NEARANN—PLEAS-married couples or single gentions. 2450 to 35.38. TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON First floor to let, with first-class board, to four generating in private family; no other boardess; references uchanged. Address P 75. Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP TWO TUBULAR BOILERS, 18 inches dis. If feet long, 10 tubes 3 inch. Enterprise Boiler 4 Iron Works, 11 and 19 Michignans.

L ATHE, So-INCH SWING, B-FOOT BED, LATHE, S-inch swing, 28-foot bed, with shafting rig; engine lathe, S-inch swine, E-foot bed, screw cutting; on, drill-press and planer, 6-host bed, screw cutting; on, drill-press and planer, 6-host bed, all complete with teols; for salle chets. E. ROGERES, 117 East Madison-6. Room 9.

W ANTED-NEW OR SECOND-HAND ENGING and boiler. 20 to 20 bores-power. One planer and matches, one single planer, one double surfaces, cherge awing machine, one rip saw table, what ring and borness awing machine, one rip saw table.

DESCRIPTION AND THE NEW PARLUR OF THE NEW PARLUR

WANTED-MALE HELP. men, to sell goods by sample for an old and blished home in New York; one for the State of sin, and one for Illinois; home but those who have existed a spay. Address HATS, Station A.

WANTED-TINNERS, FOR FURNISHING TIN hot air since for twelve because in this city. Address EMPIRE WORKS, Becomington, Ill.

WANTED-GOOD LATHERS, CORNER RUSH and Michigan-sit. WANTED GARPENTERS, CORNER WARASH-W ANTED-PLUMBER A GOOD JOEBER IMME diately, at d. W. DRISCUL! S plumbing shop, if east Eighteonthest, near State.

W ANTED-A FIRST-OLASS SHORMAKER FOR CO. S. 18 Lake-18. WANTED THE BRICK LAYERS AND THE LA-WANTED-A GOOD TAILOR, BY THE WEEK WANTED TWO GAS-FITTERS, AT 20 WEST WANTED-SO BRICK MASONS, 20 LABORERS, WANTED - A BOY WHO UNDERSTAND tending meat market, who can deposit accurity to honesty. Fair wages and sure pay. 11th West Madison it. in WANTED-A MAN TO PUT UP WEATHER

Employment Agents.

WANTED-30 FARM HANDS, 10 CHOPPERS, 10 radroad man for a new road in Massouri; reduction fare. ANDREW G. BING & CU., IN North Clarket.

WANTED-16 FARM HANDS, WORK ALL WIN UR: laborers for radroad; free fare; its chappers coal-miners, corn-buskers. E. A. ANGELI, 28 South Winter's work. 200 South Water-st. E. G. HAROUT.

WANTED-30 RAIL-BOAD LABORERS AND I
foreman to save at Ha. m., wages if, it free fare,
10 choppers for Indiana, 50 coal miners, i farm bands, i
men and wives for farm, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141
South Water-st., Room I.

WANTED MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, AVERAGE that, and gented appoarance, in every lowe or of in the United St. tes, except Chicago, for a business that will pay for a week, samme or misers, on each investment from \$20 to \$50; \$1 samples free to men that mea business. Address, with samp, RAY & OA, Obiagra 4

LASAID-85,

WANTED—ONE OR TWO TRAVELING SALES,
mea, experisoned in the horiers, notion, and whitegoods business, who have an established route and trade,
Applicants will state particulars as to the beasion and
amount of their trade, experience, wie. Address OOX,
SMITH & CO., Philadelpiota. W ANTED—25 COAL-MINERS AT MINONK, ILL.; full work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 19 Labalia-at.
W ANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make 45 a day selling our Letter-Copyring Book; no pense, water, or break-required. Excelsion Manufacturing Co., 189 West Madison. WANTED-MAN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, and notions: page inspect percentage. American Novelty Co. II Basi Madison st. Room B. WANTED-A GOOD ITINERANT NALEMAN AT SE HEAT WASHINGTON ST. HAYWOOD.

WANTED—A GOOD ITINGEAST SALEMAN AT 56 Hast Washingtonest. HAYWOOD.

WANTED—AGENTS, CLERKS, SALESMEN, EV. orbody who would be guiarenteed fill per work, with a surely of making \$50. Apply at 180 Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—MEN FOR LIGHT BUSINESS GER-mass preferred. Apply at NORWON 4 OO. 8, 202 and 285 South Clark-st., Room 47.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY, GOOD perman, quick at figures, knowledge of bookkedy-ing requisite, to do copyring for two orthres weeks. Address, stating wares required, R. 86, Tribune office. dress, stating wares required, R. 56, Tribune office:

WANTED—MEN AS UENERAL AGENTS IN
Evanaville, Kalamazoo, Fort Warne, and Davenport, Ia., in a business that will pay from \$200 to
\$300 monthly for the next three years: will bear strict incontigation; responsible men only need upoly. No letters
answered. 70 East Madison-st. Room S. Hodge, m.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A MAN WITH \$400 TO \$100
cash to take hold of a paying business Call early
for investigation at 125 Clark-st., Room S.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN OF SOME
TREAM OF responsibility to aid inconducting whole
sale bu incess outside. Call 120 Dearborn-st., Hoom S.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, COLORED PREferred, can find a good home. Call carry at 550 West
Washington-st. WANTED-SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS OF good address to sell Pleturesque World and Lossing's New Ristory of Our Country, Hinstrated by Darley. O. J. ORIFFITHS, 135 Dearborn-81.

W ANTED A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS
W old to foot figures, take weights, and make himself
generally oseful in a large packing house Address, in
own handwriting, giving best references, O 67, Tribune
office. odios.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRADY YOUNG MAN: A good chance for a suitable person, at the new photograph gallery, let West Mattiem-st. WANTED—GOOD DANVASSERS TO SELL GAS-burners, lamp-tubes, lamp-burners, new obromos-and new novelties; the largest stock of scental goods and the lowest piccos in the country; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, MI State-st. WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.
WANTED-A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework, References required, 71 Aug. land, av.

WANTED—GIRL POR GENERAL HOUSEWORK:
a comfortable home: wages 25 per weak. Apply at
124 North Wood at.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SUANDINAvias giel to cook, wash, and iron: in a peivade family
where a soond girl is kept. Apply at 21 North Curds-at.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 72 WEST LAKEst. to assist in cooking. Come properted to work.

NANTED—A GIRL TO COOK. WASH, AND IRON. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON to a family of five. Inquire at 418 West Jackson-st. WANTED-A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS GEN cral housework and use hard noal. Call at 21 Con-

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND TRON. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for small family, as 26 Park-ar.

WANTED—A STRONG, OAPABLE OFFL FOR general housework, at 108 Indiana-av. Must bring references.

WANTED—A SPRONG, CAPABLE OFFL WHO can do the entire work of a family of three, in a masl, convenient house; German, Soutch, or Norwegian preferred; must have good recommendations; will pay 83.80 or 8 per week; a permanent place to one who suits. Address W W W, Tribuse office.

WANTED-A COOK TO HELP DO GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 470 Wabash-St. WANTED-A GOOD WET-NURSE. INQUIRS this day between I and 3 p. m. No. 166 North Deac

WANTED-A YOUNG NURSEGIRL AT 68 WEST
Washington-st.
WANTED-A GHEL ACQUISTOMED TO OHEOMOmounting; one used to map-work also preferred.
Apply at once at 168 South Green-st. W ANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn telegraphing; suition can be paid out of salary after situation is secured. N. W. corner Gardner House. FINANCIAL.

DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 and olph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

I COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH OOL-laterals, morrgages, and local stooght and id. ISAAU GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av. COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Money to loss, on improved seal satate as 8,2 and small amounts at 10 per cent. EUGENEC. LONG 4
BRO., 72 East Washington-et.

BMO., 71 East Washington-et.

COR SALE. — SOME GOOD EIRST MORTGAGE
notes on city improved property: also some good escond morrgages. LEVI WING & CO., 37 Destroys-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMUNDS, WATCHplanos, Singer machine-, and other personal securities. Frivate loan offen, Bellard et., Novelda, Ecom MONEY TO LOAN IN HAND-IN SUMS OF STROME STROME AND STRO MONEY TO LOAN, SOR SYEARS, ON URICAGO
Poal estade.
One sum of \$4,000 at \$ per cent.
One sum of \$5,000 at \$ per cent.
One sum of \$6,000 at \$ per cent.
One sum of \$6,000 at \$ per cent.
One sum of \$6,000 at \$ per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER ORNT INTEREST or city improved real estate, in sums of \$20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Postland Block. MUNEY TO LOAN-ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE \$1,000, \$1,000, AND LANGER SUMS TO per cont. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 54 Washingtonet, Room 3.

SEWING MACHINES. CORNALE SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED SINGER. Remington, Wilson & Gibbs. Wheeler & Wilson. Grovar & Eaker, Wilson, and Weed machines at less than half cost. Private lost office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-

W B ARE SELLING NEW SINGHE'S, DOMESsion, and all other kinds of machines obetset that
any our cles can be saint of pathy for, at GEORGE
7, GORE 2 CO 'S, St and 19 Wabash-av. PARTNERS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkoeners. Clarks. &c. EXP suced trav ling salesman is grounts or figures for a good house; trade and sequaintance we h. Address R st, Fithus other Truation Wanted-BY A PHILADELPHIA man in a wholesale groover or provision home as alippiately or provision home. NIUATION WANTED AN CITY SALESMAN, COM-MISSION OF SALET, IN WOODSAN PRODUCT, ISA, CODES of spice beams, or cosp factory. E.A. Tribuse discs. NIUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED mas in some wholessie bouse as allesman or book-seper. Can faruish good city references. Address Q54, abune office.

Trades.

Trades.

Truction Wanted—By First-Class Maltster in a good house, rall tharge; he years' experience;
control testimentals. Thomas Warren, he resident
Truction Wanted—The Understone Discounting the control to open for an engagement to take charge of a woolen mill. Good references given. John Gillevin. Address Pearls Wouled Mills. Pearls, 14. STUATION WANTED-AS AN ENGINEER, HAV-SITUATION WANTED TO PRINTERS—A PRINT.
or desires a situation either as pressman or compositor. Address TYPO, Tribuna affice.

Miscollaneans.

Cituation wanted—BY A RELIABLE TOUND

man as porter in groomy tore or hotel, Best of any
references. Call as les Kast Manno-a. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domes tree.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS occidend are dising-room girls, would be seemed work; best city references. His Wabash at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS a first-class cook and laundress; country preferred. HI East Division-et., North Side; good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEONO, and withing girl to do general monacourt; thest city references, if required, Flease call for two days at the Santast. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl as traveling companion to an invalid lady, with a water third. Address R & Tribura office. DITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN A RESTAU. STRUCTIONS WANTED—BY 2 CAPABLE GIRES, as took and second girl is a pervate family. Call at 8th Huron-st. North Side preferred.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY D by an English girl as cook. Call or address for three days. 36 South Jofferson-st. STUATION WANTERD BY A YOUNG GIRL IN a private family as necond girl; has reference if returned Please call at 61 West Ecte St., first floor, in the reat, for two days. STUATIONS WANTED-BY 2 SWEDISH GIRES to do general hossework in a small private family Please call at 20 North Thompson at, STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO Sasist with housework. Gall at 782 South State-d.

OTPUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT OFFICE clean family. Please call to-day after 9 o'clock at 917 West Madison-st. STUATION WANTED-BY A LADY THOROUGH D by understanding the business of sursing. 19 January STRUATION WANTED-BY A NURSE FOR Sinfauts. Address H. Z. JACKSON, Aurora, III. SITUATION WANTD-BY A GOOD GIRL AS nurse or second girl. Good references given, if required. Call at & Superior et. SITUATION WANTED BY A WOMAN, AS NURS and sew, or to do second work. Please call at 3 May-st., basement.

Employment Arequies.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and Gorgan paip can be supplied at him. DISK his client, 20 his paulies av.
SITUATIONS WANTED LADJES IN WANT OF first-class found a keip can be suited on sher; notice by applying to MES. S. LAPRISC, 384 West Madison-st. STUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A home for the winter, to remunerate with teaching, care of an invalid, or ches services, Address S. K. BANSON, Augus, III.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO BENT-HOUSISS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

1 Satory and basemes 18, 930 to 476 per mouth; 3 story
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McCORMICK, Rooms I and 2 Resper Riogz. TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-A 3-STORY BRACK bouse, 10 rooms, all ra good order, with best rooms sater, closed, at a situated on the North Side, only 4 minutes walk room corrier of Washington and State-ets Petrate family professes. MRAD 4 COP, 18 LaSalia-se TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES, ROOMS, ANT flats near Lincoln Park; modern improvements; los tates. W. L. DAVIS, IRS Randolph M. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 100 Throught, sale 116 Throught, and stable. See the owner, 2M West Washington-St. JOHN MACLEOD. TO RENT-HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE cheap. Inquire 487 Michigan av. TO RENT -HOUSES OF SIX ROOMS IN COOL repair on Wood-si, near street-cars, at \$12 per points if rented soon. Bit Randolphet., Ecom B. E. R. HUKLBUT. HURLBUT.

TU RENT-VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANTS, small brick house, no basemens, on Surling at, assay Belden-av.; also, good 24vory and basement brick house with home, evo., Langle-av., and Thirty sighthus. LEVI WING 4 CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT-STORE NO. 1 ARCHER-AV., WIFE dwelling-rooms above, thre entrances to store; has been used as a barbur-shop for past 5 sexus; it is a garban stand for any retail bosiniser; prisession in one. Also, sexus after new stores on West Medicapet, languire at Room 5, 167 East Medicapet.

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ply to James Land Douglassiae, No. 65 and 61. Apply to James Lan Douglassiae, No. WANTED-TO RENT.

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WANTED-TO BENT-A TENEMENT OF 4 OR 5
Tooms, in a good leeality; so shiften. Address O
L, in ears of George L. Congion, corner Late and Frankin-sta.

TOR SALE—Sise WILL BUY COUNTER. WALL
Case dest, show cases, etc., suitable for shore built
Call of A. ALFURD & CO., 180 Washington-st.
POR SALE—GOOD GOODS, REASONABLE
Prices, and an inerhansitive stock of cigars at wholesale and retail, at ALFURD'S, 180 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BAILBOAD TICKET TO ACKloy, is, at a discount. Address R & Tribune office
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I will pay dealers to call and aramine them, at 86 Cottage Grovi-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—SEVENAL ELEGATY WALunit shamber seta, various cipies, very circap, the,
30, 475. MARTIN'S Special Bargains, 14 State-et.

B int parchased for cash a stock of the parties withs, full seasech, at prices for below setinal coat of manufacture,
wans to stoss them out at other, and are therefore willing
to accept very small profits to effect quick cales; the good
as of best quality and istems style, having been made by
one of our leading manufacturers appealing for best city
retail sales; prices, 52, 252, 301, 100, 215, ved
worth double the money. MARTIN'S SPECIAL BARGAINS, 154 State-et.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MAPTRESES AND PERF
TILENEY & PETSER, 181 Best Madeovet.

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TO EXCHANGE DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR CAUSE.; band for any wind of personal projects agitable for an action and "o musual" house. Address P. Co Eco 284, Onicago, Ill.

D'UORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUD.
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In the courts of Unkelva, Address Post-Office But 1037.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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CREATER GOOD FARMING actions of personal projects agitable for an action and "o musual" house. Address J. GOOD RICH. No 50 Mainster, Racines, Was.

TO EXCHANGE—108 aCRES GOOD FARMING actions of personal projects of personal projects of the court of Unkelva, address To Address P. Co Control of Co

ONAL ASSOCIA

IONAL ASSOCIATION.

Lea to The Unicopia Tribude.

Nov. 18.—A joint meeting of eachers.

Association and the sociation of Principals will be held at Burlington Dears thing made for reduced and at hotels.

Parts of year at same rate. Specimen copies sent free.

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ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corne Monroe. Engagement of the Kiralfy Troupa. "Aroun the World in Eighty Days." NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between and olph and Lake. Engagement of Kelly & Leon'

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dear-orn and State. Afternoon, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Venture. "Griffith Gaunt."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, be Dearborn and State. Fingagement of Jane Co "The Stranger" and "The Honeymoon." HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE - Halsted

PARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clar and LaSalie. DuQuincy's "Tour of the Holy Land."

WASHINGTON CHAFTER, No. 43, B. A. M.—Regular convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 for business and work on the P. and M. E. legrees. As business of importance will be transacted, a full attendance is desired. By order of the H. P., CHAS, J. TROWBRIDGE, Sec'y.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—State communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By orde of the Master.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Begu-lar communication this (Friday) evening at 7:80 c'clock. Business of importance to come before the Lodge. Every member is requested to attend. By or-der of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No. 409, A. F. & A. M.

—The members are hereby notified to appear at
Oriental Hail, 127 LaSaile-st., Saturday morning, Nov.
20, at 10 o'clock, sharp, to assist with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of State of Illinois in laying the
corner-stone of the Rush Medical Coilege, corner of
Wood and Harrison-sts. The W. M. requests all Master Masons of this Lodge to attend.

JOHN E, PETTIBONE, See'y.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, 82°, 8.º P.º R.º S.º—
The members of this body are hereby notified to appear at their rendezvous, 72 East Monroe st., Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, at 10 a. m., sharp, in full uniform, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of Rush Medical College. By order.

T. T. GURNEY, Com.-ip-Chief.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS OF ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 38, K. T.—You are requested to appear at the Asylum of our Commandery Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. By order.

G. W. BARNERD, E. C.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—The members of Chicago Commandery No. 19 K. T., are hereby notified to appear at the Asylum, corner Halated and Randolph-sts., Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, at 10:30 a. m., sharp, in full uniform, for escort duty. Sir Knights of sister Commanderies coordially invited to meet with of sister Commanderies cordially invited to meet wit is. By order of the Em. Com. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 19, 1875.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened at  $87\frac{1}{3}$ , fell to  $87\frac{1}{3}$ , reacted to  $87\frac{3}{4}$ , and closed at  $87\frac{1}{3}$ .

As was predicted yesterday, the Spanis declines to vouchsafe a reply to the impudent proposition of Don Carlos. The only notice taken of that extraordinary missive consists in instructions to Gen. QUESADA to receive no more commu from that source, excepting such as shall embody propositions for the unconductors render of the pretender and his partisans.

unterrified Prophet of the Saints, thanks to conflicting orders and rulings of the United States Court in Utah. First he was ruled by Judge McKran to pay Ann Eliza's alimony, and put in confinement for his re-fusal to obey; then that order, was vacated and the prisoner discharged on the judgmen of Judge Lowz; next BRIGHAM was commit ted for contempt by Judge Boreman and locked up again; and yesterday he was lib-erated by order of Chief-Justice White, who held that he had been wrongfully imprisoned

Now that the Grand Jury has returned twelve indictments against dishonest judges of election and repeaters, the people will with confidence look to State's-Attorney REED to prosecute these cases with some thing of the fiery vigor and ruthlessness which he occasionally displays in first-class murder trials, even, as is some-times claimed, to the extent of a little vindictiveness. The exercise of Mr. REED's well-known energy and ability as a prosecutor of criminals will be expected in these election-fraud causes. Any error on

Papers were yesterday filed in the County Court in the contested-election case of SKELLI ev. Contx, the plaintiff charging a large amount of fraudulent and illegal voting in several of the towns comprising the Sixth Commissioner District, besides fraudulent and illegal acts upon The Mr. SEELLY in the contest. The man CONLY is a member of the corrupt Ring in the the contest would be in every way desirable.

Yesterday was a black-letter day in the annals of the St. Louis whisky-fraud expoof the highest degree of interest and excitement yet reached. Persons not hitherto suspected of complicity in the "crooked" conspiracy were implicathed" conspiracy were implicated the testimony yesterday, among we regret to state, two well-editors of St. Louis papers. It is to

irregular yesterday, within narrow limits.

Mess pork was quiet and steady, closing at it a Territory forever. If it became a State, it would bring its punishments.

\$19.17;@19.20 seller the year, and \$19.37;

We might as well annex a batch of South gular yesterday, within narrow limits.

If a Territory forever. If it became a State, it would bring its punishments.

We might as well annex a batch of South Sea Islanders and give them votes. The instructions to Minister Commo contain this passage: "The President does not mediated, at 71s for shoulders, 101s for short

Highwines were active and steady at \$1.11} per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was active and irregular, closing at \$1.07# steady, closing at 30%c cash and 30%c for December. Rye was firmer at 68c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at 86c for November and 841c for December. Hogs were active and stronger, with the bulk of sales at \$6.80@7.10. Cattle were active and unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand at \$3.00@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.62 in greenbacks at the

The Sioux Indians, according to the report of the Government Commission, seem to be an exception, in the matter of population, to Il the other tribes. While the other tribes are decreasing year by year and gradually fading away, the Sioux Indians, on the other hand, are increasing in numbers. In 1829 their numbers were estimated at 15,000; last year they numbered 41,704. In this lapse o time, therefore, they have nearly trebled, which is largely owing, in all probability, to the admixture of white blood, which results in the production of worse Indians than the original article. With reference to the Sioux. therefore, the old saying, "As long as we feed them, we will not be required to fight them," loses its applicability, for, inasmuch as they are increasing at this rate, the cost of feeding and supporting them must increase in like ratio, so that it is only a question of time, if this old saying be true, how soon we must stop feeding them and go to fighting

The regular annual steal of the South Chicago Town officers was yesterday sanctioned and abetted by the Board of County Commissioners in an appropriation of \$15,000 for "South-Town expenses," and another of \$22,415 for "old indebtedness." This willful malappropriation of the people's money was committed in spite of the earnest protests of Commissioners CLOUGH and BURDICK, in spite of the absolute certainty that the sum voted for "old indebtedness will be gobbled up to satisfy the rapacity of the tax-stealing officials, who have emanded \$34,000 for salaries. The appro priation having been voted by the County Commissioners, the South Town Board can and will snap their fingers at the specification of "old indebtedness," which is itself a fraud, and spend the money as they see fit Here is another case for the cognizance of the Citizens' Association. An injunction should be obtained to prevent the consumms tion of this shameless steal.

The defeat of Mr. HESING and the election of Mr. Huck as County Treasurer has had, a singular effect upon the perceptions of the Opposition Ring in the County Board. Previous to the election these gifted legislators were able to expound the laws of the State so as to vote the County Treasurer an annua stipend of \$10,000, and they fully expected to repeat this liberal construction of the Constitution and the statutes for another period of two years. The fact, however, that the official canvass of the votes east for Treasurer varied from their expectations has worked a curious change in he Board. Since it is Mr. Huck, and not Mr. HESING, who is to receive the salary, it is discovered that the law allows a salary of but \$4,000 to the Treasurer, with no addition as ex-officio Collector: and that Buffalo Muzz-KB has received a clear bonanza of \$12,000 during the past two years in plain violation of law. Thus the benefits of the recent popdar uprising in Cook County become daily eptible. Mr. Huck will be perfect ly satisfied with his lawful compensation of \$4,000, and Buffalo MILLER will of course refund the \$12,000 paid him by mistake.

He is too pure a patriot and too much of a THE SPANISH NOTE. The bandit with royal blood in his vein who rules part of Spain has sent a curious note to the son of ISABELLA who rules the other part. Don Carlos is of the opinion that the United States will soon make war upon Spain, unless the independence of Cuba recognized. Having said this, he informs Arronso that the latter's usurpation is responsible for the "parricidal revolution" in the "Queen of the Antilles." This is a trifle hard, not to say unjust, inasmuch as Spanish bar barity and rapacity are responsible for the Cuban insurrection, and the latter would go on whether a puerile Alronso, or a bigoted CARLOS, or a theory-bound CASTELAB WET occupying the Escurial. Having thus freed his mind, the King of the Basques makes a curious and important proposition t the King of the rest of Spain "Should war break out," he writes, "I offe you a truce as long as the contest lasts. Alpenso is to rule his subjects; Carlos is to rule his: both are to bend their energies to the somewhat difficult task of mashing the United States. Don Carlos declines to send his troops to Cuba; he says, indeed, that he "cannot," which is doubtless perfectly true. But he volunteers to defend his share of the Kingdom and the Cantabrian coast, and to send out "privateers which which will pur sue the merchant-ships of our enemies, and perhaps chase them into their own harbors. That "perhaps" is a wise word. It would be an extreme difficulty, in the first place. thanks to our wise tariff, to find an American ship that did not belong to our navy, and then the chasing would be changed about and the privateer of Don Carlos would have just about time to baul down her flag before she sank. The reply of Alronso to this modest note can scarcely be doubtful. Recognizing, even for an instant, the authority of Don Carlos over any part of Spain, much more allowing him to strengthen hi Government peacefully and accustom all the people of one great section to acknowledge him as King, would be fatal to any future attempts of ALFONSO to make himself ruler of the whole country. If such a truce should be agreed upon, Commissioners would have to settle the boundary-line between the two sections for the time being, and the Carlist frontier could not thereafter be beaten back.

We do not imagine, indeed, that the con-tingency on which Don Carlos bases his offer will come to pass. The result of a war with Spain could not be doubtful, though the Spain could not be doubtful, though the Spanish navy might do us some temporary injury. The end would be inevitable. But if the war ended, as it pretty certainly would, in the annexation of Cube. in the annexation of Cubs, the consequences would be disastrons. The island is wholly unfit for our institutions. We could not keep

ribs, and 10;@11c for short clears, all boxed. United States, but its elevation into an indeinto a bloody and costly war, with its con-comitants of loss of life, contracts, ragmoney, and corruption. Spain should be treated as if she belonged, as she does, in the same category as Turkey. If the United States, England, Russia, and Germany notified her that Cubs must be free, and notified Cuba that slavery must be abolished, resistance to either demand would have to be abandoned. The revolution would be peaceful one. Spanish pride would have to yield, and Spanish greed would have to relax its deadly hold on the richest island in America. It would then become a question whether the same omnipotent power migh not rightfully be called into play to stop the Kilkenny-cat warfare of Carlos and Alfonso and give Spain a Government that was some thing more than an incitement to revolt and

THE INDICTMENTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS It is gratifying to know that the present Grand Jury of the Criminal Court will not adjourn without having found several true bills against the men who were engaged in repeating and otherwise contribution the corruption of the ballot-box at the recent election. The evidence of fraudulent voting or ballot-box stuffing in one or two of the precincts is too palpable in the vote to admit of any possible mistake. There is certain knowledge of the exercise of terrorism and unlawful interference with honest voters in other precincts. The judges in one precinct refused to comply with the law which required them to sign and deliver returns to the County Clerk. All these violations of the Election law are so many menaces at the purity of the ballot-box, and they cannot be ignored without great danger to the community. It is the duty of all the officers of the Court, including the Grand Jury and the State's-Attorney, to search out all the evidence they can get which will lead to the indictment and conviction of those who have been guilty of fraud at the polls, whether inside or outside the judges' room.

There can be no mistaking the direction of public opinion in this matter. The people of Chicago were never so fully aroused to the dangers of a corrupt ballot-box as at the recent election. It was this that induced them to turn out in large numbers and defeat the crowd that threatened the purity of elections for all time. This feeling has not by any means been lulled. The public meetings that have been held since election, the willingness of citizens to give time and money to secure the conviction of repeaters, the united sentiment of the press,—all should prompt the Grand Jury and the Prosecuting-Attorney to make special efforts to bring to punishment every man who in any manner has been accessory to fraudulent voting. It is the safety of the future which must be kept in mind, and this can only be assured by the conviction of those who have been apprehended. There is no longer a Registry law for our local elections: and nothing except the dread of punishment to prevent repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and refusal to abide by the law. A failure to convict this fall will render the repeaters bold and aggressive next spring, and there will be no restraining influences over election judges and clerks inclined to be corrupt. We must have some convictions.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIAN. The report of the Commission appointed by the Government to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the cession of the Black Hills region, which was printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, in advance of all other papers in the country, contains two points of ore than ordinary interest as bearing upon the problem of Indian civilization. The one is how to make the adult Indian support himself by labor, and the other is how to make a truly good man out of the juvenile Indian by education. If either of these problems can be solved, the whole Indian problem is solved. The general spirit of the report is encouraging from the fact that, in accordance with the statutes, it deals with the Indiana not as a foreign nation, but as part and parcel of the people of the United States, however irregular a lot they may be. So far as the abor question is concerned, therefore, it may fairly be treated as if it involved the whit population of any one of the States or Terriories. The remark of FROUDE, that there are but three ways of living,-by working, by begging, and by stealing, applies to the Inan with the same force as to the white man. If a white man steals, he goes to the penitentiary; so should the Indian. If a white man begs for a living, he eventually lands either in a jail or a poor-house : so should the Indian. If a white man will not work, he starves; so should an Indian. It is an unjust form of taxation which compels the people of this country to support an entire tribe or nation idleness, and to provide them with bounties and rations without receiving any equivalent in return. There is nothing in xisting treaty-obligations which requires it, and as a matter of equity it is absurd. The recently emancipated slaves of the South have as good a right to demand that the Government shall feed and clothe them in idleness as the Indians. The law itself cannot force man to work. Government itself cannot form manual or mental labor. This would be virtually reducing the Indian to slavery, that the coin must be always taken as but it can compel the Indian to work upon the grounds of public necessity and self-support, by making the proper stipulations that ations will not be issued except as part compensation for labor performed. As the Indian will not work voluntarily, the Commission has done well to upon Congress and the Interior Department the necessity of the enactment of laws that will secure this result. When this is done, of necessity as the white man. He must live either by work, beggary, or theft. If he will not do the first, then let him starve. If he chooses the other modes of living, let him take the results like white men.

The way seems clear as to the labor que on in its application to the adult Indian. but it is not so clear with reference to the educational question in its application to the uvenile Indian. Happily, the adult Indian is out of all consideration, since it would be a more hopeful task to commence the educa-tion of all the mummies in Egypt than of the Sioux or any other tribe. The Commission boldly takes the bull by the horns and demands that the young Indian ladies and gentlemen shall be removed from their parents to various military academies and other educational localities, and then compulsory education shall be brought into play. Here at

are we going to compel the young Indian idea to shoot? One thing is certain: Education under these circumstances would be compulsory in the broadest and freest significance of the term. The whole army of the United States would be insufficient to enforce education among the Indians. Every able-bodied Indian would require a corporal's the Whige obtained a brief control of the African domain they want by mere awart out of ting on it and waiting musting cash and \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) for December. Corn was quiet, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) closing at 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) c cash, and 51c for November. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\) c cash and 30\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for comitants of loss of life, contracts, ragforce education among the Indians. Every able-bodied Indian would require a corporal's guard to stand constant watch over him, to keep him at his work, and save the schoolaster's or school-ma'am's scalp. SHERIDAN'S cavalry would have a lively time in driving the Tongarees and Wongarees to their daily dose preached that paper money was better than laid out in town lots, with the materials for a of the rule of three and the use of the globes. Imagination fancies the youthful Indian maidens industriously toiling over their firs essons in French and Berlin wools at the risk of a dose of grape and canister; scouts industriously pursuing young Indian gentlemen who have gone off hunting prairie chickens instead of going to school; a regiment of troops compelling the one little, two little, three little Injuns, magnified in this case into one, two, or three thousand, to absorb their daily rations of Homes, Livy, political economy, and moral philosophy. agination goes still further and fancies the despair of the average young Sioux or Ponca as he wrestles with the Pons Asinorum and the processes of logic, and the horror of the Arrapahoe and Chippewa as he listens to the Bible in the public schools and finds that his Manitou is not in it, and his disgust at being compelled to listen by a squad of infantry because if there is any right to compel him to be educated there is the same right to compel him to listen to the Bible. The recommendation of the Commission as to compulsory education is good in theory, and call up agreeable pictures of schools filled with pretty little Indian maidens in pantalettes and pinafores studying their little lessons, and industrious little Indian boys tugging away at their geographies and histories with clean faces and collars, but how is it to be put into practice? If the Government cannot separate the white child from the parent, remove him to some distant locality, place him in school and compel him to be educated, how can it pursue this course with regard to the Indian child? If he belongs to a foreign nation, protected by treaty stipulations, the Govern ment has no right to take any steps at all in the matter. If, on the other hand, he is citizen of the United States, then the Government has no right to enforce any laws with regard to him that it cannot enforce with regard to white children

INTRINSIC VALUE OF GOLD. Senator Thomas F. BAYARD, of Delaward has been writing a letter to some persons i Georgia on the subject of paper money, in which, among other very simple and self-evi dent propositions, he suggested that when "money" contains in itself no intrinsic value it cannot be used as a standard by which to measure the values of other commodities, and thus fails in the highest attribute of money. The Cincinnati Enquirer, claiming to speal for the intelligent masses of the Democratic party, thus demolishes the Democratic Sen-

alor:

Just the reverse of the above is true. If the material of which money is made has an intrinsic value, then its variations in production and consumption will affect its worth as a circulating medium. As gold itself is a commodity, Anan Smrra, in his "Wealth of Nations," declares it to be no true measure of value for other articles. Suppose wheat or corn were to be the standards of value, a short or too plentiful crop would alike disturb all mometary values. But sold has would alke disturb all monetary values. But gold has no entrinsic palue. Its value is simply owing to the stamp of the Governments which is put upon it. Three-fourths of it is used as currency. Intrinsically it is not as raisable as paper. Paper, in every variety of form, is useful. Gold is only ornamental.

There have been during the last few warms.

There have been during the last few year several incipient statesmen who have sought local notoriety by insisting that the value of gold coin consists in the stamp placed thereon by the mint, and that the same stamp placed on a piece of paper or leather would have equal value. But we have never met a newspa published in an intelligent community, intended for circulation among intelligent people as the organ of any respectable number of Americans, that ventured to make such an assertion until we saw it repeated several times in the Enquirer.
Unfortunately for this new doctrine, the

experience of mankind has been different. There has hardly been a Government in Eu rope which has not in past times attempted to substitute the Government stamp for ntrinsic value in the coin, but the operation has invariably failed. The expedients of putting shilling stamps on sixpences, and of issuing brass shillings, all failed, for the want we suppose, of a leading newspaper to inform the people that it was the stamp alone

that gives value to coin.

If the editor of the Enquirer will visit the assay offices of the United States he will be surprised perhaps to find that the great bulk of the silver and gold produced in the United States is not put into coin, and has no stamp placed upon it except its weight and degre of fineness, and the owners of this bullion ac-tually hold it in value equal to a corresponding weight in coin, and as bullion it is sent to other countries, and there, free of any kind of

stamps, it is taken at the value of an equivalent weight in coin. It is possible that if any person will inves tigate the matter closely it will be found that, even in the matter of coin, the Governmen stamp gives it no value at all. The stamp of ten dollars on the eagle is merely evidence that when that coin left the mint it contained sue an edict requiring every Indian to per- a stated weight of gold of a stated fineness. But that stamp is not conclusive evidence worth ten dollars. If a thousand eagles, each stamped "Ten Dollars," be paid into a bank, and, upon placing them in a scale, they do not weigh the exact amount which they should do, the stamps fail to make good the deficiency. When the light coins are picked out, though the stamp on each may be per-fect, they cease to have the value of ten dollars each, and cease even to be a legaltender for the sum indicated by the stamp The United States may issue coins of the weight and fineness of the present eagle, and value will be unchanged by the stamp, and they can only be used at their actual value. To deny that gold has an intrinsic value is, however, essential to the theory that the Government can issue irredeemable paper, and stamplit to any value that may be deemed proper, and that the latter is of nece from its stamp, equal to any other form of money. When this principle is established, when the people shall be educated up to the point that paper money stamped by the Gov-ernment and irredeemable is of necessity of equal value to gold, then and about the or equal value to gold, then and about the same time the people will have arrived at the concinsion that gold has no intrinsic value. Until then, however, so long as a given weight and fineness of gold has the same purchasing power the world over, whether it be coined or uncoined, stamped or unstamped,

once arises a question which will provoke men and nations will concede to gold an be built out of the proceeds of a land-or

Government, in 1841, they were swept out of power by the hard-money Democrats. It was not until 1868 that Mr. Pendleron became a prophet in the Democratic party, and gold, and that gold as a measure of values was a delusion and a fraud. Since that time, in and around Cincinnati there has been a sort of Democratic school of political econ
Railroad, what good would it do? Mr. Wazomy, which seeks to educate the country up to the point of believing that uncoined gold has no intrinsic value; and that, if the Government would stop making money out of it, such a plan would certainly find space for the it would be sold to the junk-shops like old business within one of his ears. At the same

stoves and rusty boilers. THE VAMPIRE OF CURA There are a number of facts, not generally known, in relation to the rule of the Spaniard in Cuba. Spain has been the vampire of that island, sucking out its life and leaving it bleeding and helpless. The Cubans have been systematically plundered. They have repeatedly been obliged to send money to Spain to pay bounties for recruits and defray the cost of their transportation to the island, and the regiments, raised on paper, have never touched Cuban soil. Cuba is now paying the interest on a series of loans re nominally for use in Cuba, but really stolen in Spain. This game was played for the last time a few months ago. Shortly after the "Army of accession of Alponso, the the North" was disaffected. It had to be bribed into acquiescence. A telegram was flashed from Madrid to Captain-General Valmasena, demanding the instant remittance of \$2,000,000. VALMA-SEDA telegraphed back that the Spanish Bank at Havana would loan the money if 20,000 fresh troops could be sent to the island. Getting \$2,000,000 for a promise was cheap enough. The promise was sent ; so was the money; so was not the troops. The two or three battalions of Carlist deserters and Madrid ragamuffins shipped to Havana this year have not numbered 2,000 men, all told. There are other direct robberies which differ from these, not in boldness, but in regularity. Cuba is taxed every year \$12,000,000 for "War," "Navy," and "State" purposes This sum is used to defray the cost of army on the island, the navy in Wes Indian waters, and the whole Spanish consular and diplomatic service in America. North and South. There is another tax of \$250,000 a year for the Government of the colony of Fernando Po, on the west coast of Africa, which has about as much to do with Cuba as it has with the North Pole. Besides all this, the sum annually remitted direct to Madrid is \$7.350,000. The island is thus regularly taxed \$19,600,000 a year for the benefit of Spain. It is incredible that the Cubans should still be at all faithful to

The explanation of this incredible thing is a paradox. The Spanish Cubans willingly help pay the \$19,600,000, because they als help to pay \$13,750,000 more every year! The total tax collected is \$83,350,000. Of this sum, nearly \$14,000,000 is absorbed-or stolen -by Government functionaries and their friends on the island. This is the price paid Cubans for conniving at Spanish robbery.

This immense sum is swallowed up in fees percentages, enormous salaries, and (prob-ably) direct theft. But the men who are thus paid for their country's dishonor are not satisfied with their shares of only \$14,000,-000. They are said to make enormous gains by letting and getting fraudulent contracts in army and navy matters; by writing up pay-rolls for an army 25,000 strong when its real agth does not exceed 15,000; methods that surpass in cunning even those dear to the civic scoundrels of the United

But Cuba, impoverished by years of civil war, and crushed by remorseless taxation, cannot long be a rich prize. The orange has been squeezed. Soon there will be little but national vanity to dictate the retention of the "Queen of the Antilles." Then the islanders will not be divided into hostile camps, and "Cuba libre" may not be shouted i

A TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD The inalienable rights of an American cit izen, in this era of the Republic, are life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the possession of a plan for a transcontinental ailway. The entire desert between the Missouri and the Sierras has been covered, in imagination, with iron rails. In fact, if the projected roads should all be built, it might be necessary to put some of them on trestlework for the whole distance, in order that other might run beneath them. Fancy the profits of a Credit Mobilier with 1,500 miles of trestle to build, in addition to the ordinary work on a railroad. We are surprised that the plan has not been suggested before. The advantage of having a road that can only be impeded by a 30-foot fall of snow is obvious. Congressmen have heard of many transcontinental schemes in which stock is to be had very cheaply,—not exactly for a song, but for a speech and a vote. There are a number of persons in Europe who have heard of them, and are not likely to forget them as long as the beautifully-engraved certificates of stock or the pretty bonds in their safes are valuable only as pictures, as mementoes of rash investment, and as lessons in experience. There are those who might be able to give the names of many widows and orphans who own fractions of a to-be-built road that was to pass through a "northern tropical zone," the chief products of which at the presen

moment are sage-brush, snow, and scalps.

The business has been somewhat overdone.

Some of the sanguine projectors are in French prisons; some are in bankruptcy; some—unlike any of the victims—are wealthy. But the lavish subsidies are granted no more. In vain Podunk, St. Louis, and Clamville show that the only thing needed to make them prosperous is a donation by the people, through Congress, of a few hundred million dollars for a railroad that will develop the

dollars for a railroad that will develop the desert and open up a direct trade with the Digger Indians. In vain memorials are printed and ingenious speeches prepared. The subsidy-age is over.

One American citizen, AUGUSTOS WATSON, unable to rid himself of the transcontinental hallucination, but aware that he cannot carry out his schemes on the sandy soil of the Great American Desert, has turned his face and hopes towards Africa, led thereto, probably. hopes towards Africa, led thereto, probably, by the connection of ideas between our desert and the Sahara. Aveverus has a simple plan but for time to sights and test

by at \$1.11\frac{1}{2} pendent Republic of free men." That is the universal discussion. If there is no power intrinsic value as money, independent of the extending 30 miles on either side. Liberia is to vote the grant first, and the few hundred cannibal Kings to the eastward are to do Augustus the same favor. his eye. The man who seriously projects such a plan would certainly find space for the time, we would not discourage Augustus from trying on his scheme. Let him seek Central A rics and wave his ears to the utter despair of the envious elephant. The United States can present him, in view of a subsidy, with an accurate copy of a Credit-Mobilier Constitution, a number of persons iness, and a myriad of men who will be happy, as soon as their terms of impriso ere have expired, to manufacture the staple African commodity,—rum. In exchange for this and for a few cargoes of assorted breechcloths and glass beads, our Augustus can supply Ireland with snakes, the United States with slaves, BARNUM with monsters, and the

world with a laughing-stock. Mr. Harms, contractor, has made a public statement with reference to the swamp-elm piles which have been carted into the Court-House Square, instead of the oak and Norway pine stipulated for in the contract. He to gives the public assurance that, so far as he is concerned, he intends to strictly execute his contract. This is satisfactory, but when he contract. This is satisfactory, but when he generalizes he is not so satisfactory. "Great works of this kind do not run smoothly at first; it takes a little time to get everything right," says Farmer Harms. This is bad reasoning. Great works should run smoothly at first, and no time should be wasted in getting things wight. If the great works don't colored people called on to foot hift the first, and no time should be wasted in getting things wight. If the great works don't colored people called on to foot hift the first, and no time should be wasted in getting things right. If the great works don't run smoothly at first, there is little hope that they will run smoothly at the middle or the end.

Teachers, tell your pupils. Preachers, increas a on your children to let this show go by, there will be an other parts and mothers, but

The case of Moses B. WHEELER, a few day since pardoned out of the Massachusetts State's Prison, affords a starting illustration of injustice wrought through the courts of justice, for which there is no redress. In 1868 he was convicted of arson, upon the testimony of his sister and her husband, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Two years leter the sister most ment for life. Two years later the aister, upon her death-bed, confessed that she had perjured herself in testifying against WHEELER. Her object had been to get him out of the way that she might continue to enjoy the estate of a deceased brother, of which she obtained possession by forged documents, but which had been left to their mother. This statement, not having been reduced to writing and sworn to, was not available for the purposes of a motion for a new trial.

WHERLER was unable to secure such presentation of the facts to the Governor as would secure
his pardon. There was the verdict of a jury renhis pardon. There was the verdict of a jury rendered upon the sworn testimony of two witnesses finding him guilty. It was reinforced by the sentence which the Court had not set aside. Against this was the retraction of one of those witnesses not sworn to, and not evidence under the technical rule which admits dying declarations only in murder cases. So WHEELER was suffered to lie in prison six years longer, and might have been kept there for life but that by some unaccountable rood fortune be succeeded. might have been kept there for life but that by some unaccountable good fortune be succeeded in securing an examination by the Governor of the evidence that was no evidence according to the rules of law. That demonstrated his innocence, and he was pardoned. For eight years he has suffered punishment as a convicted felon; now he is released as a pardoned criminal, though there is no doubt of his innocence; there is no lead received felon; against him; the brother-in-law has disappearand for his false imprisonment he can have edress against the State.

Why not an Eclectic Church? There was a time, not very long ago, when we had an Eclec-tic party; and some of the reasons that were urged to excuse its existence may be advanced with equal reason to justify so Eclectic Church. There actually is such an organization slowly taking shape in Iowa. It already has a head taking shape in lows. It already has a head; all it needs to complete its existence is members. The Pope of the Eclectic Church is the Rev. A. Pickell. He is preparing an Eclectic Bible, which is being published piecemeal in the Brush Creek Messeager. What the principal features of this Bible may be, we have no means of knowing; but it is at least peculiar in spelling "holy" with two I's. The Eclectic Pope claims to be infallible. He proclaims only a limited punishment in the future Hfg: denies Pope claims to be infallible. He proclaims only a limited punishment in the future life; denies the doctrine of the Resurrection as taught by the Orthodox Churches; rejects the promise of the Resurrection of Christ; pronounces bigamy the doctrine of reason and revelationy and enjoins the acceptance of the Eelectic Bible as the Word of God. The Eelecticism of this system is one-sided, and chiefly fitted to soothe and comfort the Eelectic Pope. Many features of the plan, however, are of a nature to merit the approbation of the founders of the Eelectic approbation of the founders of the Eclectic political party, in the Chicago Times office; and we suggest a union of the Eclectic Boss and the Eclectic Pops, with a view to the general ad-RICHARD GRANT WHITE IS getting to be in a

RICHARD GRANT WHITE Is getting to be in a chronic state of ill-temper, simply because some of the newspapers have been poking fun at his mistakes. In the current number of the Galazy ne ransacks both the Greek and Latin languages, the English being insufficient, builds up the huge word "Cynicasterism," and hurb it at the heads of the offending editors. Mr. WHITE makes himself much more ridiculous with his wrath than with his slips of the pen. He should reflect that a man who deliberately sets himself up to than with his alips of the pen. He should reflect that a man who deliberately sets himself up to runind the world of its infurnities and correct its mistakes, and makes public advertisement that such is his business, has no right to complain when the world corrects his mistakes and makes gentle aliusion to his infirmities. Deprecating Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S WRATH, we therefore would remised him that, in addition to previous mistakes he has made, the manufacture of new words by compounding foreign words is always considered by scholars a very gross and valgar rhetorical error. We are surprised, therefore, that, of all men, Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, a professional rhetorician, should have been guilty of a practice which has herefore been monopolized by scrobats and quack doctors.

"Light as a lover's vows" may be all right as a figure of speech, but it is a figure that does not apply around the Town of Wilmington, Will County, Ill. It was the young lady who broke them there, all because of the other fellow she liked better. Just as she was on the eve of marrying that other fellow the discarded lover spoiled their arrangements for housekeeping by replevying the sewing-machine he had presented her. To get even then the damest's ma brought soit against him for board on those occasions when, during his courtship, he dropped in to tes.

int the next day; and Squire Lanaun, the great the next day, and square Landra, he may legal luminary of the neighborhood, before when all the cases were brought, allowed the office, which amounted to \$40 more than the bill for board, and rendered judgment against the false maiden's ma for that amount. So was the latter mulet for her daughter's perfet, and her can mulet for her daughter's perfet, and the case was a safely against the false of the case of the safely against the false of the case of the safely against the false of the case of the safely against the false of the case of the safely against the false of the case of the safely against the false of the safely against will serve as an awful warning to other gir.

According to the statistics which a Brockipa reporter has industriously collected, the revival in that city under the ministrations of Moore and Sanker has been attended by a possete awakening among the multitudes who throng to hear them—to the sins of other people. The requests for prayer exactly illustrate it. The fair average of these is from three to four hindred per diem, and the extent of the convictor of other people's sins is indicated by an analysis. dred per diem, and the extent of the courieties of other people's sins is indicated by an analysis of 345 such requests sent up to Brother Mount the other day. Of these, 306 were from people who saked prayers for somebody elm, and of the remaining thirty-nine who felt the need of prayers for themselves, sixteen saked that them be offered, not for their conversion, but for their recovery from sickness. The extent to which his auditors are being convicued of the sinfulness of others would seem to affect Brother Moopr a splendid opportunity for a brief discourse upon the text, something about the beam in their own eyes and the moto in their neighbors'.

The absurdity of Royal eliquette is very fore The absurdity of Royal etiquette is very force-bly shown by an incident in connection with the present visit of the Prince of Wales to Inda Mr. Saukonnas, the Consul at Hyderabad, insisted that the Nizam of that place should go to meet the Prince at Bombay, and pay his respects to him. The Nizam, it appears is allittle, puny, rickly-child of 8 years of sge, who has never bean this to go 3 miles from his palace. His Prime Min-lister set this state of facts before the English Consul, but the latter still insisted the baby must go, and it was not until the Court physicians proved to the Consul that the Nizam would prob-ably have his little life bumped out of him in the ably have his little life bumped out of him long elephant ride that the former desistic from his silly demand. Meanwhile, if it be ex-pected that a sick baby must be toted sorred miles on an elephant at the risk of his life, way should the great, healthy Prince of Wales decline to go to certain provinces in India merely be

once more in bankruptcy. This time the liabilities are \$140,000; assets, nothing, except a sui of clothes adorning the body of this cuinest financier, which are exempt by law. "Brick" POMEROY in times past has make many interesting statements to the public, but the most interesting statement he could make to the average esting statement he continued that after day, and barely manages to make both sods meet, would be to inform him how he manages to get \$140,000

ing patriots about Casarism. Prof. Livrus is the man who read it, and the Herald reports him a having, at Cooper Institute the other night, cut the haroacope of President Gaars, and there-from he predicted that on the 4th of Mars, 1877, it was decreed that the President's political star would forever set. What a deal of printers ink might have been spared if the Herald had

The pew Constitution of Alabama, which es pressly repudiates \$20,000,000 of the Sate dat, and practically repudiates the remaining \$10,000,000, by prohibiting taxation sufficient to par interest on it, will be voted on to-day. Repation of debts which it is incorrecised to seems especially popular in the reconstru seems especially popular in the reconstructed.
South, besides which the proposed Consilution
practically abolishes the free schools what
seems to add to its popularity, so that it will so
be surprising if it be adopted by an overseleing materia.

Repudiation after the style of Alabama is dis State debt," to be consummated at the appling session of the Legislature, not by region,—that isn't the word.—but by "legistion,—that isn't the word.—but The Riv denial of existing obligations." The Richm Whig, which thus gingerly allodes to the moment, claims, however, that the repudical will not be able to control the Legislature.

The Western Pennsylvania Dem tion organ, the Pittsburg Post, for ing calamity, and weeps. It says: If the moneyed power of the East so turing the [Democratic] National O nominating a candidate that wars New

The complete official returns in give LUDINOTON, Republican, 343 for Governor. Parker, Democrat, is Licentecant-Governor by 1,571 majority, remainder of the Democratic nominess of the Democratic nominess. remainder of the Democratic not offices by from 800 to 2,700 maj publicans have elected \$1 out of the 100 m bere of the Assembly; the vote is ate in district, and 6 Independent, and 43 Demos members are elected.

Several of the defeated Republican car for Congress in Mississippi, it is announce contest the election. Of course they will expect that the Democratic Rome will them seats, but, if they will only infrods Liners, without intimidation or im the State against a negro majority

service. Full returns of the New York elec Full returns of the New Iork succions. Blownow, Democrat, for Secretary of Sia majority of 15,480,—which, as compared Tringay's vote last year, shows a falling of the Democratic majority of 24,837 votes. side the city and county of New York, favor plurality over Shongow is 14,921. The can has not been completed in the city, and the ficial returns may modify slightly Bannow's tority.

The New York Evening Mail says Whatever else the late elections have been one lesson taught by them boted. In the result of the local caura Brooklyn, Chicago, and other cities, it that when the honest, property-over reputable citizens of the community me throw off an intolerable political policial relocal reform, victory is certain to be the

The Prohibition vote found up a at the late election to the extent of told, and the 634 now enjoy as has sublime consciousness of having

court for Mississippi, has Hersi-complexion of the juries in that log a rule which exceedes from the annot seed

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The Loui gate duel which

grateful to our a Our cause of w

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Gen. N. P. Bar A. Hoxie, New Yo J. L. Johnson, or Judge C. P. Li The Hon. A. 1

The Hon. C. C. The Hon. W. D. the Sherman. Shakspeare says dreadful thing." S The St. Louis pa parison between pany and the McKe Two Orphans," an

The newspapers culing Bergh of is support almost with ngs against the gu A girl in Berks years old, rises dai cows, and prepare Her hair isn't "bas a one-legged dress. Guibord's fune ed by Hochelaga's
was marching along
Main street, struc
"The Mulligan Gu

ceived many present feminine heart else se in her lonely gioves, bonnets, een sent to her. Néver bet unless young man, in pa swept a sidewalk City last week. He rith a white tie and of his broom was p and variagated with Mr. H. A. Huff, contested the elec Cooks, who receive County Superinte soft-hearted editors an ungallant, hard-Some of the relig finding fault with lowing the new Hi

which is mainly the to go out under the it is said Mr. Bryan the work, and person the work, and per A Chinaman at other day in an atter ber hose, was kinked the irate owner, a Celestial's pan pounded the follow You no likes ! A colored parson psy \$3.50 for the re

when the work was \$2.50. A policeman erend gentleman yie erend gentleman yie at the same time Jesus Christ an' de Robert Collyer att the Chestnut Street of Boston, and bein delivered some very to the essay of the said : "The Cat no fourth; it's a nure itentiary. She'll tal you spoon-meat, or

and sores, and want weel and have some do it overy time. S These are Mr. Colly THE TRIBUNE IS DOL John Frederick G twenty-three years a Anstralia, sends gree to those who may at addressed a letter to may be obtained on office. Since leaving been abundantly pro o assist those have living here he was

His present address Ballarat, Victoria, of the hotel. Two young men able of an actress consumed by love kissed the shoulder other knocked the actress gracefully far af the room on her any further unpication for any further unpication—alas for was run through the almost hike a leaf of the property and characteristics.

Horaid John MurHoraid Syracuse H.
Looks, U. S. A.: No
W. G. Jayne, Springfia
W. G. Jayne, Springfia
W. Ham. Plankinton,
H. F. Eoyes, R. L. & P.
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Lad W. F. Pack, Daves
D. J. S. Hastings, E.
Lad Haman, Cambridge,
Looks; H. F. Whippis,
163, Missnahmastic, 164, Mis  Squire Lexand, the great eighborhood, before whom hought, allowed the offset, \$40 more than the bill for judgment against the falsa t amount. So was the latter heer's perfidy, and her case full warning to other girls

tatistics which a Brooklya flously collected, the revival he ministrations of Moonry an attended by a powerful he multitudes who throng it ains of other people. The exactiv illustrate it. The exactiv illustrate it. The last from three to four hunche extent of the conviction. their conversion, but for m sickness. The extent to are being convicted of the ers would seem to afford scleedid opportunity for a n the text, something about own eyes and the moto in

Donsul at Hyderabad, insisted flat place should go to meet ay, and pay his respects to appears is a little, puny, rickly ge, who has never been able his palace. His Prime Minor facts before the English or still insisted the baby must until the Court physicians if that the Nizam would problife bumped out of him in the e that the former desisted and. Meanwhile, if it be exe that the former desisted and. Meanwhile, if it be ex-baby must be toted soveral at at the risk of his life, why ovinces in India merely be

e of Memphie are warned by med, of the impending pent. e-Liners, nor of a movement schools. But, worse than all s coming,—"the same old Memphis is to be cursed and called on to foot half the concludes its appeal to the

pupils. Preachers, impress it on. Fathers and mothers, tell its show go by, there will be an-

g the body of this curinent exempt by law. Brick" ast has make many interest-as public, but the most inter-could make to the average

tars that there shall be no the Herald may quit alarm-mearism. Prof. Listin is the id the Herald reports him as

tion of Alabama, which ex-igo,000,000 of the State debt, adiates the remaining \$10,-ing taxation sufficient to pay so voted on to-day. Repudibe voted on to-day. Reputa-to the it is inconvenient to pay opular in the reconstructed in the proposed Constitution on the free schools, which popularity, so that it will not adopted by an overwhelm-

r the style of Alabama is disis the style of Alsbama is disas a "readjustment of the
consummated at the approach.
Legislature, not by rapudiathe word,—but by "legislative
obligations." The Richmond
gingerly alludes to the movever, that the repudiationisms
control the Legislature.

suburg Post, foresees the comcops. It says:
for of the East succeeds in capatic I national Convention and
te that wears New York uniform,
old and make snother nominathe election into the Home,
dity dispose of, with bayonets if
S-nate will declare the pubble in
President for ten year. This
in cortain quarters, and will be

Meial returns in Wisconsia Republican, 843 m. jority rker, Democrat, is elected or by 1,571 majority, and the smocratic nominees for State to 2,700 majority. The Re-led 51 out of the 100 mem-ly, the yote is a tie in one ly; the vote is a tie in one pendent, and 42 Democratic

dested Republican candidates assippi, it is announced, will of course they will hardly mooratic House will award they will only introduce evice mystery of how the Whitemidation or threats, cerried negro majority of not less testants will do good public

the New York election give for Secretary of State, a —which, as compared with ser, shows a falling off from the ser, shows a falling off from the ser show is 14.921. The carvass ted in the city, and the off-diff elightly Brancow's mandalify elightly el

ming Mail says:

a elections have shown, there
ght by them which should be
fithe local cauvase in this sity,
other cities, it has been properly
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community really descrutive
this political yoke and seems
certain to be their recompense,
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the extent of 634 votes, all
enjoy an hundred-fold the
me of having thrown away

be United States District, has literally changed the tries in that Cours by adopted from the panel all who adopted compute interest.

robasing power of green.

Firmes says: "People are
seele values, Sail a horse,
and land is next to grait,"

The will be obliged to sail

say on a gold basis. All transactions are ning to that basis. It cannot be avoided any re than natural laws can be changed."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has at last cornered the Cincimisti Enquirer in the billings-gate duel which those two organs of the true Democracy have been fighting over the cold corpse of the rag-baby. Having each of them arhausted their stock of epitheta, the Courier-Journal closes the fight with the observation, with which it retires, that "To be blackguarded by a small trickster and shallow-brained blathershite is always an evidence of ment which is erakite is always an evidence of ment which is grateful to our souls."

Our cause of war with Spain, the Cincinnati Commercial observes, is, that "We have precisely the same right to be concerned about the con-duct of Spain in the affairs of Cuba that Spain has to be troubled about our distressing manage-ment in Massissippi."

The Richmend Whig regrets to see it, but same Southern Democrats that the time has not yet come for the South to have a man on the national ticket.

Twenty-four seats in the next Congress will be contested,—nine now occupied by Democrate and fifteen by Republicans.

PERSONAL.

Gen. N. P. Banks is at the Palmer. A. Hoxie, New York, is at the Pacific. J. L. Johnson, of the Buffalo Courier, is at the

Judge C. P. Lindley, of Arkaness, is at the The Hon. A. W. Gile, of Boston, The Hon. C. C. Blair, of Massachusetts, is at

The Hon. W. D. Ogden, of Lyons, Is., is a

The St. Louis papers institute a careful com-parison between the Furbish Fifth Avenue Com-pany and the McKee Bankin Company in "The Two Orphans," and award the palm to the

The newspapers have generally stopped ridi-caling Bergh of late years, and he has their support almost without exception in his proceed-ings against the guardians of "Prince Lee," the infant acrebat.

A girl in Berks County, Pennsylvania, only 12 years old, rises daily at 4 a. m., milks thirteen cows, and prepares breakfast for the family. Her hair isn't "banged," and she doesn't wear a one-legged dress.

Guibord's funeral, the other day, was enliven-ed by Hochelaga's band, which, as the pageant was marching along Graig street to St. Lawrence Main street, struck up several songs, such as "The Mulligan Guards," "Marching Along,"

Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Bock, has re seived many presents which would gladden the feminine heart elsewhere, but which are of little use in her lonely situation. Silks, scarfs, hose, gloves, bonnets, dresses, and even jewelry have been sent to her. Never bet unless you are sure of winning. A

young man, in payment of a lost election bet, swept a sidewalk for half a mile in New York City last week. He was attired in evening dress, with a white tie and white kids, and the handle of his broom was painted red, white, and blue, and variagated with ribbons. Mr. H. A. Huff, of Warren County, Is., bas

contested the election of Miss Elizabeth S.
Cooke, who received a majority of votes fo
County Superintendent at the late election. He
claims that she as a woman is not eligible. The

Some of the religious newspapers have been finding fault with William Cullen Bryant for allowing the new History of the United States, which is mainly the work of Sidney Howard Gay, to go out under the cover of his own name. But it is said Mr. Bryant assumes responsibility for the work, and personally supervises it.

A Chinaman at Truckee, being detected the other day in an atternat to steal a piece of rub-

A Chinaman at Truckee, being detected the other day in an attempt to steal a piece of rubberhose, was kicked around the entire block by the irate owner, and, after he had thoroughly schansted himself and worn out the seat of the Celestial's pantaloons, John calmiy propounded the following question: "Wha for! You no likes lendum?"

A colored parson in Ottumwa, Ia., agreed to pay \$3.50 for the repairing of his crutch, and when the work was done he would disburse but \$2.50. A policeman was called in, and the reversed gentleman yielded up the additional dollar, at the same time saying: "Here it is, if you mus' rob de treasury ob de Lord, in de name of Jesus Christ an' de Holy Ghost, amen."

The last Spanish note, when it becomes generally known that in its tone and substance it is

Robert Collyer steended a recent meeting of the Chestaut Street, formerly the Radical, Club, of Boston, and being called on for a speech he delivered some very decided opinions in regard to the easay of the occasion. Incidentally he said: "The Catholic Church has three uses and no fourth. "It's a present the said in the case of no fourth; it's a nursery, or an infirmary, or a pen-itentiary. She'll take you as a baby and give Jones on the state of the state

John Frederick Gunter, who lived in Chicago John Frederick Gunter, who lived in Chicago twenty-three years ago, and has since been in Asstralia, sends greeting through The Tributes to those who may still remember him. He has addressed a letter to his surviving relatives which may be obtained on application at The Tribute office. Since leaving Chicago Mr. Gunter has been abundantly prospered, and is in a position to assist those having claims upon him. When living here he was a chairmaker with Jones Broizers, Dearborn street, and at one time a fine a fine a position. Projects, Dearborn street, and at one time a member of Red Jacket Fire Company, No. 4. His present address is Start Hotel, Start street, Ballarst, Victoria, Australia. He is proprietor of the hotel.

Two young men of fortune met at the supper-able of an actress in Paris. One of them, being succumed by love and wine, leaned over and sociation an actress in Paris. One of them, being sociationed by love and wine, leaned over and lissed the shoulder of his pretty hostess; the other knocked the kissing gallant down. The actress gracefully fainted, and then crawled out of the room on her hands and knees to avoid any further unpleasantness. A duel followed between the young men, and the chevalier of the accasion—alas for the dramatic proprieties!—

This run through the shoulder. The story reads almost like a leaf out of the annals of the Entire stage for the period of the Restoration, the pretty and chaste Mrs. Bracegirdie unstitutingly caused the death of poor Will Mountlors.

milingly caused the death of poor Will Mountlors.

BOTE: ARRIVALS.

Parmer Bouse-W. Morrow, Idaho; A. Gray. Lowill, Mass.; G. S. Bell, Milwankes; L. E. Holden,
Command; John Murray, Glasgow, Scottand; S. B.

Donas, C. S. Bell, Milwankes; L. E. Holden,
Command; John Murray, Glasgow, Scottand; S. B.

Donas, C. S. A. Normand Anthony, Galesburg;
G. Jayra, Springfield; R. J. Hervey, Terre Haute;
Bluer Finkinton, Milwankes. Grand Paction
B. J. Beyen, R. I. & P. R. R., Des Moines; A. Kimball
Ind. W. F. Peck, Davemport; E. E. Barney, Bayton,
D.; J. S. Hastings, Bed Glond, D. T.; W. Windom
and finally, Wincons; H. B. Lock, Kalamazoo,
J. Remedi Persons, Hossick Falls; George P. Gifford,
Dominowove; A. E. Ellmore, Fore Heward; J. M. S.
Blustan, Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Hibbard, St.
Louis; H. P. William, Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Hibbard, St.
Louis; E. P. William, Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Hibbard, St.
Louis; E. P. William, Cambridge, Mass.; H. K. Hobbard, St.
Louis; E. P. William, Cambridge, Mass.; H. K. Rocking, Mass.

British, Massachusetts; C. H. Graves, Daluth... Trelaw flows—G. J. Brayton, Boaton; H. H. Leonard,
St. J. E. Milliam, College, Mass.; H. W. Hibbard, St.
Louis; E. T. Singer, Omaha; Goorge Reed, Nev
lori; J. J. Bentleny, Sheboygon; Albert Nriout,
Marsachusetts; C. C. Q. Vittim, Ganton;
Law Goldwater; C. C. Q. Vittim, Ganton;
L. F. Louisell, New York; Coll. G.
B. Belocris, Merchand, D. Belong, Summit,
Massachusetts; C. D. Graham, Fore
Jabagon; W. A. Heddem, Indians; the Hon, B. 7.

Japan, J. J. B. Hamilhon, Pond du Lao; J. Chapman,
Jabagon; W. A. Heddem, Indians; the Hon, B. 7.

Japan, J. J. B. Bellin, Bescun; S. M. Eiter,
Marsachusetts; C. C. Bratch, Boscon; S. M. Eiter,
Marsachusetts; C. L. Granas, Columbus; J. A. Mallay,
M. J. B. Booleris, R. W. William, M. J. Bellin,
M. J. J. B. Hamilhon, Pond du Lao; J. Chapman,
Massachusetts; C. L. Bellin, Boscon; S. M. Eiter,
Marsachusetts;

## THAT CLOUD.

At First Very Small, and Hourly Growing Beautifully Less.

Contemptuous Treatment of Don Carlos' Truce Proposal.

Alleged Synopsis of the Reply of the Spanish Government to the Cushing Note.

Points Contended for by the United States Said to Have Been Conceded.

Most of the Recent Rumors Born at the Headquarters of the Cuban Junta.

Unfortunate Holders of Cuban Bonds Hankering for Something to Turn Up.

The Recent Activity in Our Navy Yards Fully Explained.

Only an Offset to the Increase of the Spanish Fleet in Ouban Waters.

THE PROPOSED TRUCE. MADRID, Nov. 18.—Gen. Quesada has been commanded by royal order to henceforth reeation from Den Carlos excen ement of unconditional sub of himself and his partisans.

THE VIEW FROM WASHINGTON.

"A GERAT CET," ETC.

Spaced Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The text of the diplomatic note Minister Cushing recently presented to the Spanish Government in relation to the Treaty of 1795 and the observance of its provisions in Cuba, has not yet been received at the State Department, so that all pretended abstracts of its contents or reviews of its arguments which have been sent from Washington are, to say the least, inaccurate. It is true that Fish has received from Minister Cushing a dispatch announcing the reception of a note, and de-scribing it as "smicable and satisfactory," but it is not true that he has tele-graphed the State Department that Spain, in her note, maintains the right of using court-martial to try offenders against het laws, when such offenders are American citizens,

or "makes the concession," which would NOT BE A CONCESSION AT ALL, as it is provided for in the Treaty of 1795, th American citizens tried in Spanish courts may have their advocates or attorneys, and produce witnesses in their own behalf. Spain has not maintained this as a right, and has not, therefore cited in support of her position on this point the example of the United States subse-quent to the War of the Rebellion, nor that of France after the triumph of the Republic that, almost ever since he arrived in Spain, Min-Spanish Government in relation to the strict ob-servance of the treaty of 1795 and the interpretation of certain sections of it, keeping in view all the time the desire of our Government to

SECURE A MODIFICATION OF TRAT TREATY, should it be possible, so as to make it conform more nearly with those which have subsequently been negotiated with other European countries. It cannot be learned that any threats have been made on either side, nor has anything serious occurred to endanger the friendly relations be tween the two countries. As is well known there is in this country a Ring of speculators in Cuban bonds, having its headquarters in Washington, and the members of this Ring seize upon every

tunity, and they have been making the most of it.

The last Spanish note, when it becomes generally known that in its tone and substance it is amicable and satisfactory to Cushing. Fish, and the President, will probably quiet for a time these chronic Cuban agristors, although the country may expect to hear from them again the first time they can find a pretense for starting their avaiting stories.

these chronic Cuban actitators, although the country may expect to hear from them again the first time they can find a pretense for starting their exciting stories.

THE ARMY AND NAYY.

The Navy Department has meanwhile surrounded its movements with greater mystery than ever. Struct orders were issued to-day by the Secretary of the Navy forbidding the publication of the assignments of the orders of army officers, and special injunctions were laid upon all persons connected with that Department from disclosing any information concerning naval movements or naval orders. Some of the more important preparatory orders were yesterday countermanded, but the orders made to-day indicate that part, at least, of what seems to have been the original programme shall be carried out. Five of the best iron-clads in the service have been ordered to assemble at Norfolk. These five vessels are all to be supplied with a full complement of experienced officers, and made ready, it as supposed, for any emergency. These five iron-clads are the Catskill, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahaot, and Passaic. They are all vessels of the same grade, having one turret and carrying two 15-inch guns. The necessary officers have already nearly all been assigned to the Catskill, the Lehigh, and the Montauk. None of these assignments have been made public, and THEER PORTICATION IS FORSITION.

The two remaining iron-clads at the rendezvous at Norfolk will, it is expected, be immediately supplied with officers. These are five of the tweive iron-clads are Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, and Sangus, at New Orleans, which are part of the Squadron ordered to Cuban waters during the Virginius excitement. The Comanche and Monadocok are at Mare Island, on the Pscific Cosst, the Dictator at Hilton Heed, and the Roanoke at New York. These three are fifty iron-clad vessels on the roctor, but of the entire list only the twelve above named are immediately available for active service. The greater portion of the fifty-one can never again be used for sea service, although some of t

it is almost certain, is the original foundation

it is almost certain, is the original foundation of the recent excitement.

NAYAL CEDERS.

NORPOLE, Va., NOV. 18.—Considerable activity prevails at the Gosport Navy-Yard. Orders have been received from Washington to thoroughly fit out the monitors Lehigh and Montank with all possible dispatch.

17th Landscatter Press.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18.—The Herald's Washington special, dated yesterday, eavs: "The reply of the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Cushing was promptly transmitted by cable to the State Department, and deciphered there this morning. It proves to be a dignified response to the demands which our Government made in the matter of American interests in the Island of Cuba, and will, it is believed, dissipate all fears of trouble between Spain and the United States. The tone of the reply is firm, but very conciliatory. The justice of our demand is not ignored. The confusion of affairs in Cuba obstruct the exercise of an impartial and prompt administration of the requirements of the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to maintain courts-martial in Cuba, and cites, in support of her position on this question, the fact that the United States, during and for a long time subsequent to the late war of secession, and France, for the two years succeeding the triumph of the Republic over the Commune, and even then under the mild reign of Thiers, made use of similar military or extraordinary tribunals to deal out justice to public and civil enemies. In the case of France, these tribunals sentenced to be shot or to be transported to Cayenne over 2,000 persons, and yet these tribunals exercised their functions after the close of the war and the advent of complete peace. Therefore, Spain, in the midst of her war in Cuba, maintains the right of using courts-martial to try offenders against ber laws, but readily makes the concession that American citizens can have their advocates or attorneys, and produce witnesses in their own behalf, conformed to the provision of Art. 7 of the Treaty of 1795, and according

in the case of Spanish subjects, no exception will be made which will allow them the enjoyment of this advantage in defending themselves against prosecution by the Spanish authorities for their offenses. In these cases the advocates will be designated by the chief military authority: that is, the Captain-General will appoint them. The above is a full synopsis of the answer of the Spanish Government in reply to Mr. Cushing, and has been deemed satisfactory enough to warrant the countermsoding of the orders originally given to put our navy in preparation for such a contingency as a misunderstanding between the two Governments.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The Spanish Minister to-day was officially advised from Madrid that his Government has conceded that, in future, American citizens on trial before courts-martial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting counse! for defense. The treaty of 1795, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, was not sufficiently definite to meet cases of courts-martial in event of war or insurrection in the island, but the present arrangement sottles the question in a friendly note addressed by Secretary Fish te the Spanish Government, and disposes of the exaggerated reports on this subject.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

The idea that war would follow with Spain in the event of a recognition of the independence of the Caban insurgents is ridiculous. Such a recognition would simply place the belligerents on an equality as regards the United States, the same as Germany and France enjoyed during the late war between those two Powers.— Washington Republican

ingion Republican.

As devoted as ever to the cause of free Cuba, the New York Sun says:

England would be very glad to see Cuba united to this country, tecause such an arrangement would put as end to elavery there as well as to a civil war that is very is jurious to British interests, and it would considerably enlarge the market for British manufactures in the island. England has no reason whatever for jealousy toward the extension of American influence or authority in the West Indies.

Cubs, if acquired, wouldn't prove a big bonanza according to the Cincinnati Commercial, which

millions of dollars, and do us incalculable mischief.

We do not need to spend a penny nor waste a life for Cohas. It is the ripening pear, and must, sconer or later, fall into our lap. We have our internal affairs to arrange, our finances to strengthen. War would interrupt all this. It would be a relapse, bringing up again and in an intensified form all the evils of the Rebellion, so far as the war for its suppression affected our industry, our credit, or our commerce. It would send our bonds rolling back upon us. It would weaken our credit in every money market in Europe. If would advance gold, paralyzo our reviving manufactures, and add to the currency millions of green backs,—enough, we fear, to satisfy the most rabid inflationist.—New York Herald.

## MEXICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Foster Talks to the New Or-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 18.—Gen. John W.

Foster, American Minister to Mexico, arrived here yesterday, and this evening, by invitation, delivered an address to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of our relations with Mexico. The address was a masterly effort, and will bave the effect of awakening intimate commer-cial relations with our sister Republic, which cial relations with our sister Republic, which Gen. Foster assures us will encourage and protect American enterprise and American capital. Mr. Foster, who returns for a short stay of five weeks, after an absence of nearly three years, leaves at once for Washington to impress upon our Government the practicability of encouraging more extended commercial relations with Mexico, of whose trade we now enjoy hardly one-tenth. Our merchants are becoming alive to the importance of this Mexican and Central and South American trade, and the steamers and ships now leaving this port are filled with freight and passeagers. The departing steamer, City of Mexico, besides a heavy cargo, takes a full list of passeagers, among whom are the Hon. E. L. Plumb, an American to whom the Mexican Government has granted a donation of \$15,800 per mile in the boilding of the international railroad, and Mr. Oscar L. Misch, of Chicago, who goes to Mexico and South America in the interest of our commerce and as a Special Commissioner to interest Mexican industry in our Exposition heat year.

ILLINOIS FIRE CHIEFS.

Special Distrator to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Firemen's Convention adopted reports advocating engines in all cities regardless of water-works; denouncing political interference between city governments and departments; advocating five-foot parapet walls on all buildings in mercantile limits; recommending one truck to every three engines or hose companies; recommending larger mains for cities than are generally in use, and chemical engines in all departments; fire alarms in every city; fire wardens outside of City Councils. The date of the first annual tournament was fixed for Oct. 2 next.

A resolution was passed urging the Legislature to pass a license fee act for insurance companies, the tax thus imposed to be for the support of departments.

At 1 p. m. a dasplay of the Fire Department of Bloomington was made, six streams from engines and mains being obtained in two minutes and ten seconds. ILLINOIS FIRE CHIEFS.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN. TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

CINCINNAY, Nov. 18.—In to-day's session of the Women's National Temperance Association the time was consumed in hearing the reports of Committees on Juvenile Work; on the letter to American women; on the address to young ladies, and on publication. The Tressurer's report showed the receipts for past year to be \$381.83; disbursements. \$167.20.

A letter of sympathy was read from Dr. J. G. Holland.

The attendance is large, and the proceedings carnest and enthusiastic.

OBITUARY. OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribust.

DANYLLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—Michael Weaver, one of the first settlers of Vermillion County, and one of her most respected citizens, died at his residence in Carroll Township yesterday, and was buried to-day. Mr. Weaver reached his 100th year last Angust, and up to his death his rigorous mind was unimpaired, and his health remarkably good for one so eld. WASHINGTON.

Disbursements of the Indian Bureau-Secret Circular of the Board of Commissioners.

Tactics Employed Against Kerr in the Race for the Speakership.

He Is Accused of Being a Rag-Money Man in Disguise.

sacked and Quoted to Prove It.

Mutual Arrangement for Allowing Troops to Cross the Mexican Border.

George Jerome, of Detroit, Tendered the Office of Indian Commissioner.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU. . Special Dispaich to The Chicago Trioune, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—In accords Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—In accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the last Indian Appropriation bill, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has presented to the Secretary of the Interior a tabular statement of disbursaments made from the appropriations for the Indian Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, and of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each Agency in the Indian service during the same period. The tables whose the appropriation from which each pay 

Total amount appropriated
Paid Superintendents and Agents
Pay of Special Agents
Pay of Inter-reters
Buildings at Agencies, and repairs
Vaccination of Indians
Medicines and medical supplies
Annuity goods
Annuity goods
Annuity goods
Arricultural and miscellaneous
Transportation and siorage
Inspection of goods and supplies
Advertaing
Annuities paid in money
Pay regular Agency employes
Pay temporary Agency employes
Support of schools
To promote civiliration of Indians
Traveling expenses Superintendents
Agents Agents
Traveling expenses Superintendents an
Traveling expenses Special Agents
Incidental expenses of Agencies
Expenses Council Indian Territory
Presents to Indians
Pay and expenses Indian Inspectors
Agricultural improvements
Miscellansous
Not accounted for by Agents
Balance unexpended.

Please truly state, in addition to replice to the foregoing inquires, any and all facts within your knowledge beering upon the wisdom of increasing or diminishing the use of the army in the management of Induan andars.

Statements from persons not in Government employ, whose position and experience in Indian matters entitle their opinions to consideration, are also expressly desired.

Please address the Hon, P. H. Smith, Scawdary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C. Very respectfully, Cluxross B. Fiss, Chairman.

This notable exhibition of officiousces has proved to be very offensive in army-circles, and it is not believed that it is received with favor by the President. The Board of Indian Commissioners is at best an anomalous body, hanging on the verge of the Interior Department, and has not been notable for the success of its administration, or for its sound savice. In its attempt to regulate contracts, it has made almost as many errors through ignorance as the Indian Office has by intent. Gen. Clinion B. Piss, President of the Board, has not been noted for his enthusiasm in hunting down the Indian Ring; and the "Hon." P. H. Smith, as he wishes himself to be called, has been chiefly conspicuous as the bolder of a valuable contract under the District Ring, and for his advocacy of that kind of civilization to the Indians which has an intimate relation to fat contracts.

\*\*INDIANS OF MICHIGAN.\*\*

Special Impatch to The Chicago ribuse.

Lawsing, Mich., Nov. 18.—In a letter addressed to F. H. Smith, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at Washington, by George I. Betts, Indian Agent for this State. Mr. Betts says, respecting the present Indian policy, that the universal testimony of the Indians of his Agency, and all who have occasion to observe, is, that our Indians have never before been during the last four of five years. One of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at Washington, by George I. Betts, Indian Agent as much educationally. The exhaustion of treaty runds has closed all but one o

TRANSPORTATION

The Congressional Records Ran-

THE SECRET CIRCULAR OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the full text of the secret circular sent last summer by the Board of Indian Commissioners to all Indian Agents, asking for information against the army. While hostility of purpose is not decidedly set forth, some who have received the paper have been advised that the intent of the inquiry is to furnish arguments with which to defeat any attempt to change the present method of dealing with Indians:

ROARD OF ENDIAN COMMISSIONERS. WASHINGTON.

ments with which to defeat any attempt to coange the present method of dealing with Indians:

Board or Indian Commissioners. Washington, Ang. 1, 1875.—Six: The Board of Indian Commissioners desire more specific information than is now in their possession touching the extent the military forces of the country are brought into requisition in the administration of the Indian service, and whether, in this particular, any change would have a tendency to promote the efficiency and purity of the service. For this purpose, may we request that you will, at your earliest convenience, forward to us such facts or are within your own knowledge, or which can be obtained by you, touching the following points:

First.—State whether any military force is stationed upon, or in the vicinity of, your reservation, and within what distance of your Agency.

Second—For what purpose are the troops so stationed, employed, or needed in connection with the Indians?

Therd—How is their presence regarded by the Indians; and what, in your judgment, is their indicence in respect to morality, good order, and progress in civilization?

Pourth—Would the organization of an armed Indian Police, under proper restrictions and discipline, for the enforcement of order, arrest of criminals, and the prevention of incursions of evil-disposed persons upon your reservation, prove asfe or advisable; and to what extent would such an organization supersede the necessity of a military force?

Please truly state, in addition to replice to the foregoing inquiries, any and all facts within your knowledge bearing upon the wisdom of increasing or diminishing the use of the army in the management of Indian affairs.

Statements from persons not in Government em-

TRANSPORTATION.
BOUTES TO THE SEABOARD.

Special Depatch to The Chassico Tribuna.

Washington, D. U., Nov. 18.—The Chief of Engineers, in his annual report, says of transportation routes to the seaboard:

The act of June 23, 1874, directed that surveys be made, and estimates inlimited, for the improvements recommended by the Senate Sebect Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, upon certain routes indicated by the Committee, and also upon the extension of the Chesapsake & Onio Canal. Before the close of the last assion of Congress, a portion of these surveys was completed, and estimates were submitted. Upon the receipt of each report, whether upon an entire route, or any subdivision of it, the report, with approximate estimates of cost of improvement, was aubmitted by the Secretary of Was to Congress and printed, forming a series of executive documents, The amount appropriated for these surveys was not sufficient for other than the contraction of works of such magnitude. Hould it be seemed desirable to great estant, and involving the construction of works of such magnitude.

was \$200,000.
MILITARY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS, EXPLORATIONS, AND RECONNAISSANCES.
For military surveys and reconsussances by the
sugment officers statched to the various headquarters
of military divisions and departments, and for the
construction and multiloption of more for use of construction and publication of maps for use of the quired.

For geographical surveys of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian, there will be required for field and office work, \$95,000; and for preparing, engraving, and printing of plates and atlas-sneets, \$25,000.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The opposition to Kerr for Speaker has begin to develop its tactics. The propose to show that his advocacy of hard money is a trick, and that his record upon that subject is variable and inconsistent. To do this they go back to an old speech of Kerr'a, and seek to prove not only that Kerr is an anti-bank man and opposed to contraction, but that he is an avowed inflationist. The speech was made in the Forty-third Congress, June 8, 1870, on the bill authorizing National Bank currency. In that speech Kerr said:

The best credit currency we have is the greenback, but this bill reduces the amount of that by \$40,000,000. It offers the expansion of the worst currency we have —the National Bank paper. I object to this system also because it will lead to a contraction of the currency. If the system shall be changed at all, it should be an increase of the currency and not by contraction.

The charge is also made that in the last Congressional campaign Kerr declared himself it favor of paying the 5-20s in greenbacks.

The caudidates for the Speakership are all expected here this week. Randall thus far has much the most formidable outside creativation.

pecied here this week. Raodall thus far has much the most formidable outside organization.

MILL RING'S CASE.

This morning Mr. Riddle, in the Criminal Court, called attention to the case of W. S. King, indicted for perjury in the Pacific Mail subsidy. He stated that early in the term the case had been continued in consequence of Irwin being absent in Europe. Irwin was now in this country, and King was anxious for a speedy trial. District-Attorney Wells said it was true that the case had been continued because of the absence of Col. Irwin, Having learned a few weeks since of the arrival of Col. I., he commenced preparations for the trial, and had but little doubt but be could give him an early trial, but probably not at this term. Riddle said that Gen. Butler was associated with him, and he did not know that Gen. B. would be able to get here until the last of December. The case then went over, with the understanding that the Dastrict Attorney would fix a day as soon as it is ascertained when Gen. Butler will be here.

tained when Geo. Butler will be here.

THE VICE-FRESDENT.

is very much better to-night. His physicians wish to remove him from Washington as soon as possible in order that he may have absolute rest. It is expected that the period of his convaisa-couce will be quite protracted.

International.

It is said that an arrangement has recently been made between the United States and Mexico, according to which United States troops will be permitted to follow raiders over the Mexican border. This report lacks confirmation. It is surmised that the visit of Minister Foster from Mexico has relation to some such negotiations.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is certain that the Commissionership of Indian Affairs has been tendered to George Jerome, of Detroit, who now holds the office under advisement. His acceptance is probable.

ITEMS.

Capt. Ashby and Mr. Lawrence, of the Black Mr. Pratt, Commission, arrived here to-day.

Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been placed upon the Commission to investigate the Comptroller's office in place of Martin, appointment clerk.

[To the Associated Press.]

of No Par.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—When the Indian Bureac came to pey the bills incurred by the Red Cloud Investigating Committee and the salaries of the Commissioners, it was discovered that Senator Howe and Expresentatives Harris, of Massachusetts, and Fanikner, of West Virginia, were debarred from receiving the \$5 per day, the salary allowed the members of the Commission, on account of being members of Congress, and that they could not, under existing law, receive anything except their actual expenses. As these gentlemen devoted about ninety days each to the investigation intrusted to them, during which time they entirely neglected their private law-practice, they felt that they were the victims of a pseuliar hardship. There was no appeal, however, and those three gentlemen were sent to their homes without a cent of compression. The commission appointed to visit the Sioux Indians and treat with them in regard to the sale of the Black Hills also had members of Congress among its mumbers, and, as in the other case, these will not be allowed any salary. The expenses of this Commission were about \$45,000, of which \$10,000 went to buy presents

other case, these will not be allowed any salary. The expenses of this Commission were about \$45,000, of which \$10,000 went to buy presents for the Indians.

The visit of Red Cloud and other Chiefs to Washington last spring cost the Gczernment about \$15,000.

about \$15,000.

THE SEAL-LOCKS.

The Secretary of the Tressury will issue an order shortly, decontinuing the use of the American seal-locks on bonded care. It is not yet known what lock will take its piace.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE COMPUSSION.

The Commission to investigate the affairs of the Second Comptroller's office held a brief mosting to-day, but have not yet commenced labor, or decided upon the scope of their authority. The documentary evidence in the Fort Sugg and Witowski cases has been obtained for examination from the Third Anditor and the United States Attorney. Internal Revenue Commis-

tion from the Third Auditor and the United States Attorney. Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt has been added to the Commission, and will be its Chairman.

The \$3,000 which were stolen from the Government during Treasurer New's administration—\$1,000 at one time, and \$2,000 at a later period—are paid into the Treasury very soon after the leases were reported by Mr. New himself, out of his private restuces. He has not assessed the employes. The arrangements in the Treasurer's office to guard against losses by stealing, or otherwise, are as perfect as possible. Efforts are still being made to discover who took the money, with a view to their arrest and punishment.

punishment.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Chandler authorizes a sweeping and explicit denial of the widely published assertion that he has made or is making removals in the Interior Department for failures to contribute to the campaign funds, etc. In addition to this general statement, he says, with especial reterence to dismissals of clerks employed at the Patent Office, that they were all made "for cause," and were not in any way based upon personal or political considerations.

THE MEXICAN BORDER. Punishing Indians and Cattle-

Punishing Indians and Cattle-Thieves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New Onleans, Nov. 18.—A special to the Republican from San Antonio, Texas, represents a very lively time on both sides of the Rio Grande. Information had been received at headquarters at San Antonio that Col. Joaquin Terragas, of the Mexican army, pursued a band of Indians across the Rio Grande into Texas, among the Guadaloupe Mountains, routed them completely, killing twenty-five Indians, and losing fifteen of his own men. Col. Terragas came across the border in accordance with the understanding between the Governor of the State of Chinanhua; and Gen. Ord in regard to troops of either oation operating on either side of the river sgainst the common enemy. The Indians with whom Terragas had the fight are supposed to be Indians driven into Mexico by the United States forces now in the field under Col. Shafter.

A late dispatch says that information has just been received at headquarters that the Eighth Cavalry crossed the Rio Grande at noon to-day near Edunburg in pursuit of Mexican cattle thereta, who had been depredating on this side of the river.

CORRECTION.

CORRECTION JOLIET, Nov. 18.—Your notice in this morn-ng's Tribuse of the big run of steel rails by the ling's TRISUSE of the big run of steel rails by the Joliet Iron and Steel Company was incorrect in some particulars. One thousand two hundred and seven steel rails, 30 feet long, and weighing 53 pounds per yard, were turned out in the scinai rolling time of seventeen hours and twenty-five minutes, and the total weight was 633,710 pounds, instead of 63,128 pounds, as given by you.

Jou.

Inquiry among the lumber merchants of La-Saile and Peru, reveals the fact that between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 feet of lumber have been sold in the two cities during the current year, over 100 per cent more than ever was sold in the two mines in any previous year.

SPORTING NEWS.

Progress of the Six Days' Walk at the Exposition.

O'Leary Passes His 350th Mile with Weston 36 Behind.

Match Made for a Sort of a Fight Between Mace and Allen.

The Billiard Games at the New York Tournament Yesterday.

THE O'LEARY-WESTON WALK.

There were no signs of weskening in the walksts yesterday. Weston left the track at 11:25:33

Wednesday night, but O'Leary plodded on till
12:40 yesterday morning, when he retired and
slept till 3:45, at which time he was awakened, Weston having resumed his course. Both continued walking during the day, with occasional stops for lunch and rubbing down, and it was 11:40 before O'Leary, passing the judges' stand, said: "Gentlemen, I bid you all good night." He had then made his 350 miles, the time of the said: "Gentlemen, I bid you all good night."

He had then made his 350 miles, the time of the last being 14:58. Weston kept on, and, as the clock struck 12, he had made 314 miles and just completed the fourth lap of the 315th. It was thought be would not walk much farther, but would stop and get a good night's sleep in preparation for the work of to-day and to-morrow. Both men appear remarkship fresh. O'Leary wears the same thoughtful look that has characterized him during the contest, while Weston keeps up that jolly good humor for which he is noted. It is supposed that some pretty good time will be made to-day, and that each man will bend himself to the accomplishment of his purpose without further delay.

The attendance was larger yesterday than it has been on any preceding day, and included several ladies. Mayor Colvin put in an appearance during the day, and walked around the track with Weston a few times. His Honor expressed himself to a few choice spirits as doubting the shility of professionals to do tall walking, and was disposed to show them what a man could do. A few laps were sufficient to show that he does not shine with any particular brilliancy as a walker.

SUMMARY.

At 12 o'clock last night O'Leary had made 350

walker.

SUMMARY.

At 12 o'clock last night O'Leary had made 350 miles since his start, and 76 during the preceding twenty-four hours. He was then 38 miles shead of Weston, which showed that he had gained 8 miles yesterday. At the hour named Weston had made 314 miles since his start, and 68 of them were walked yesterday.

THE RECORD.

Following is the record of miles made by each contestant during the twenty-four hours ended at 12 o'clock last evening:

\*\*Weston. O'Leary. Miles.\*\* Weston. O'Leary.

\*\*Weston. O'Leary. Miles.\*\* Weston. O'Leary.



PUGILISM. The London Sportanan of Oct. 23 contains a letter from Jem Mace, challenging Tom Allen, of St. Louis, to fight him in this country in the spring of 1876 for \$5,000. The letter also states that the country is the spring of 1876 for \$5,000. spring of 1876 for \$5,000. The letter also states that, in case Allen will not accept, the challenge is open to any one who aspires to the championening of the world. One of the stipulations embodied in the letter was that Mace's expenses should be paid by this country. Some correspondence having taken place between Allen, for himself, and Harry Hill, of New York, for Mace, on the general subject of accepting the challenge, it was agreed that a meeting should be held in Chicago to arrive at some conclusion. Accordingly Allen came to this city yesterday and met Hill, who was already here. There was no difficulty in coming to terms, and the match was accordingly agreed upon, Barney Aaron acting for Allen in the negotiation. The 30th of May, 1876, was fixed upon as the date of the encounter, and \$250 a side was put up as forfeit money in the hands of a prominent gambler.

It may be well to say, in this connection, that there is not the slightest probability of a fair fight between Alien and Mace at any time. One reason is that Mace is too old a man, being new un his 45th year. Another is that Allen would be the most unlikely man in the world to meet Mace in a fair fight, for the reason that on a previous occasion Mace whipped him badly and quickly enough to impair any confidence he might have had in his own powers. The truth of the matter probably is, that an excursion will be arranged, plenty of money taken in and divided, and the men never strike a blow. that, in case Aslen will not accept, the chal

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.
THE NEW TORK TOURNAMENT.
Special Disputch to The Casesce Tribuna,
New York, Nov. 18.—The dirst game in the
billiard tournament to-day was between Sexton
and Rudolphe. Sexton won by steady and persistent rather than by brilliant play, Rudolphe coring 234. Winner's average, 10. In the next game, between Joe Dion and Gar-nier, the former won, Garmer's score being 161. Winner's average, 10%.

The third game of the day was between Cyrille Dion and Sexton, the former winning in ten innings, making the extraordinary average of 30. Sexton scored only 61 points.

THE KASSON LIBEL CASE.

DES MONTES, IA., Nov. 18.—The testimony in the libel case of John A. Kasson against the State Register closed at noon to-day. The last uninesses examined for the defense ware the defendants themselves. Mr. Savory was kept on the stand for over a day, and was searchingly cross-examined for the reasons inducing him to believe the alleged libelious charges to be true when he wrote them. Mr. Clarkson, editor of the Register, was kept on the stand half a day, the most of the time in cross-examination. The plaintiff presented an evidence in rebuttal, which occasioned much surprise, as it was claimed by his friends that he would go upon the stand himself to rebut the evidence implicating him with the forging in the DesMoices lobby bill, and also to rebut the evidence of the President of the Rock Island Road, that he paid him \$500, not for a retainer as a lawyer, but for his inducence while a member of the Legislature. The testimony introduced by the plaintiff consists entirely of his own deposition, taxen in the Chy of New York the first part of this month.

At the afternoon session Ges. Given commenced the argument for the defense, and cooupred the whole of the afternoon without fluishing. It is expected the arguments will occupy the rest of the week. THE KASSON LIBEL CASE.

A STRIKE SUCCESSFUL A STRIKE SUGGESSFUL.

Special Disputat to The Chicago Tribuna,
Larvarwortz. Kan., Nov. 18.—The strike
made by the equi-miners on Monday lass for an
increase of wages was ended to-day by the proposance according to the mineral description.

CLOAKS, PURS. &c. Great West End Dry Goods House

CLOAKS. GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS.

Seal Cloth Cloaks, \$4; formerly \$8.
Black Beaver Cloaks, nicely trim'd, for \$6; worth \$9.
Black Beaver Cloaks, fringed and braided, \$8; formerly \$12.
Black Beaver Cloaks, long French fronts, \$10; formerly \$15.
Black Beaver Cloaks, French back and long fronts, \$12; formerly \$18.
50 Imported Berlin Beaver Cloaks at \$15; worth \$25.
50 Imported Berlin Beaver Cloaks, long French ironts, elegantly trimmed, \$18 and \$20; very cheap.
100 extra fine Imported Cloaks, \$25, \$28, and \$30; worth nearly double. A large line of Moscow and Castor Beaver Cloaks, also a full line of Fur Beaver and Chinchilla Cloaks, very cheap.
500 Rubber Waterproof Cloaks, in Ladies', Misses', and Children's sizes, from \$2 to \$5 each; former price, \$5 to \$10.

# SHAWLS.

200 Plaid Double Shawls, all wool, for \$5; worth \$7. 200 Plaid Double Shawls at \$6.50 200 Plaid Double Shawls at \$6.50; worth \$8.50. 100 Velvet Shawls, in plain centres, with borders and fancy stripes, at \$8; usual price \$12. 50 Waterproof Shawls, something new, at \$7.50; a bargain.

A large line of Striped Imitation India Shawls, also Paisley Shawls in single and double, much below former prices.

FURS. A very large line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, greatly be low value.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SID

Worth new and fashionable FURS.

Bought at Sheriff's sale, in New York, dring stylish sets of N SEAL-SKIN, MIRE, OTTER, MARTIN,

in great variety.

Hair usual prices.

Elegant sets of French seal. \$10.

Lyox must and box, \$10.

Marten must and box, \$10.

Handcome mink sols, \$15.

London dyed seal sets, \$25. Seal seaques. \$55 to \$25.

Goods sent O. O. D. with privilege of cramination in payment of express sharpes.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. UNDERWEAR.

Ladies'. Gents', and

Children's

Bottom Prices. We are offering full lines of

the above at lower prices than ever before sold in Chicago. W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO., 79 & 81 State-st. WHITE LEAD AND OIL CHICAGO

WHITE LEAD & OIL CO. E. W. Blatchford, Prest. C. F. Gates, Sec. White Lead. Zinc. Linseed Oil, Putty, Colors, Varnishes, Cottage Colors, Lubricating Oils, Brushes, And Painters' Materials generally

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Pure Goods a Specialty.

LARGE RETAIL DEPARTMENT Special Inducements to Bayers for Cash. If our goods cannot be obtained readily, send your orders direct to our address, and they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

Corner of Green and Fulton-st Chicago, West Side.

STOVES.

If you want anything in the line of Stores, examine the "New Superb Parkor," "Superb Ranga," with Mo-vated Closet, and "Superb Cook Store." You will stand the largest assortment and lowest prices in the city. JOHN D. MACLEAN,

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

11

nee Markets Irregular --- Pro visions Quiet--- Meats Dull.

The Dead-Lock in Hogs Removed. FINANCIAL

The bank clearings yesterday were \$4,000,000, and the axtest of the checking for the day before, largely of course from the Stock-Yards, will be understood when it is stated that of this sum a single bank sent in round numbers \$1,000,000, receiving a credit for balance of stated course from the packers, and these were in small amounts. More paper would be very acceptable, for balances have been increasing for some weeks past. The grain-traids is comparatively quest, amignicants falling for below what might be expected for the senson, and its too early to begin to hold over for the spring trade. The unpertainty as to what will be the exact It is too early to begin to hold over for the spring trade. The uncertainty as to wint will be the early figures to which railway freights are likely to be raised has checked operations for the carly winter market. It is also true that Eastern dealers seem for the present to have nearly all the grain they care to held. Herics the live-stock trade is about the only department of business from which the banks can expect service use for their money for some weeks, if not months, to dome.

months, to come.

Discounts as usual to customers 10 per cent. Some few of the banks are beginning to look for outside paper to invest a part of their surples, and if is likely, with good collaterals, 8 per cent would sometimes be accepted. The note-brokers report their business very dull, and rates nominal at 86,18 per cent.

New York exchange is steady at 50c per \$1,000 discount. The demand continues comparatively light. There seems to be more sellers than buyers, and hence, sithough the figure for the day was uniform, the market was weak.

THE DRAFTS AND BILLS OF LADING.

the market was weat.

An interesting question in relation to the bills of lading eccumpanying time drafts drawn against conceptances has been in hitigation everal years, and had just been finally decided by the United States Supreme Court. The Philadelphia Clearing-House, upon the advice of counsel, adopted the practice of surrendering to the acceptor of such a draft the bill of lading that accompanied it, at the time of the acceptance. A United States Circuit Judge in Beason afterwards ruled that for a bank to do so was negligence, and made it liable for the draft in case of the subsequent insolvancy of the acceptor. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, and the opinion of the Court, defivered by Justice Strong, is that the bill of lading must be given up. The sale is, by implication, one for chells, payalic on the saceptance, and the acceptor is calling to possession of the goods so as to obtain funds to meet his steeplance at manuface.

Pacific Mani is the operant bone of contention between the bulls and the bears. There is a great content between Jay Gould on the bull side, and Trenor W. Park, the President of the Panama Balivad, with his followers, who are short of the stocks at 37% to 40. The proposition of the latter is to establish an opposition line of steamers between New York and San Prancisco, via Panama route, and in this way it is exceted that Pacific Mail may be no for democracian as to coted that Pacific Mail may be so far depressed as to use. the bears to cover. The quarrel will be fierce, and has already assumed greater proportions than us been shronfeled in Wall street for many months.

TAXING SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends that the deposits in savings banks be taxed more than under the present hiw. Deposits in savings banks are except from taxes unless in some of more than \$2,000 linder the same of one person. The taxable capital of the savings banks of the country in the first six nomins of the year was only \$700,494.76, while those of the National Banks were \$1,546,50,911. The actual apital and deposits of the savings banks were \$1,546, while were \$1,546. pital and deposits of the savings banks were \$1,546,-0,000, of which it will be seen all but about three-serths of a million dollars escaped payment of any purposition toward the expenses of the Government, he Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has rought up the subject in a report supplemental to his amual report, contrasts this with the large amounts and by the National Banks. He away in substances

Sinking Fundy that is to my, \$5,000,000 bonds are to

Gold was 114%@114%.

Chicago City 7 % ct. bonds. 104 & int. Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage. 104 & int. Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage. 104 & int. Chicago City 7 % ct. water loan 104 & int. Cook tounty 7 % ct. bonds. 104% & int. West Park 7 % ct. bonds. 104% & int. North Chicago 7 % ct. bonds. (Lincoln Park). BANK STOCKS. Merchants' National, First National Bank. Fifth National Bank.

City Railway, South Side, ex-div. 13. 197% City Railway, West Side, ex-div. 13. 197% City Railway, West Side, ex-div. 12. 193% City Railway, Worth Side. 193 Traders' Insurance Company. 126 Chamber of Commerce. 126 Tricage Gas Light and Coke Company. 127 Chicage Gas Light and Coke Company. 128 Chicago S Northwestern gold bonds. 57 85% Exposition Stock. 20 85% Exposition Stock. 20 85% Exposition Stock. 20 187% New York, Nov. 18. Gold opened at 114%, advanced to 114%, reacted to 114%, and finally closed at 114%. The rates paid for, carrying were 1, 2 and 3 per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 1-64 per diem for berrowing. London advices to-day were all in fa-

cent. Loans were also made flat and at 1-64 per dem for bernowing. London advices to-day were all in fa-vor of lower gold, but some of the telegrams from Washington in regard to the Cuban question to con-nection with the proposition of Don Carlos were made the basis for an advance in the premium by the speculators operating for a rise, towerment bonds were strong and higher, in sympathy with the ad-vance in gold and the firmness of securities at Lon-don.

don.

Railroad bonds were firm in late dealings. Hanni-bal & St. Joseph convertible advanced to SI4 on the reorganization of the management, Chicago & North-western consolidated to 88, and Milwankee & Sf. Paul (Chicago & Milwankee Divison) to SI4. United Paulic firsts sold at 102½ (§103, and Galena & Chicago firsts at

hat Pacine Mail may be so far depressed as to be bears to cover. The quarrel will be fierce, already assumed greater proportions than a chronicided in Wall street for many months.

TAXING SAVINGS BANK hEPOSITS.

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Sincs the subject in a report supplemental to his prort, contrasts this with the large amounts the National Banks. He says in substance; and Banks pay taxes in January and July of of 1 per cent upon their deposits, and upon age amount of their taytail beyond the amount in United States bound. There taxes are colythe. Treatment, and capitate no part of the revenue. Since the organization of National he amount realized from these sources has \$20,376.48. The same mut realized during the last and a facting the amount realized from these sources has \$20,376.48. The same mut realized during the last and a facting states of the revision of National he amount realized from these sources has \$20,376.48. The same mut realized during the first proposed of the previous of the country has a facting state of the revision of National he amount realized from these sources has \$20,376.48. The same mut realized during the first proposed of the previous of the same part of the revision of National he amount realized from the source to same a facting state of the same and the proposition of National he amount realized from the source to same a facting state of the previous of the same and the

1878. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. \$1,210, 225, 20 145,797 04,200 20,000, 07,977 04,200 50,000, 749,927, 67,937 48,942, 502,131 947,015 68,150 71,155 62,760 76,579 88,210 38,610 76,579 88,210 38,610 48,842, 502,131 947,015 69,150 71,155 62,760 76,579 88,210 38,610 48,847 8,745 9,310 2,872 1,973 1,336

The Hoard of Hailroad and Warehouse Commissioners have passed a role which actually leaves the inspection of grain where it was before the recent change in the sample scales: On and after Jun. 2, 1876, No. 3 winter wheat shall weigh not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel. The existing role requires 55 pounds. No. 3 spring wheat shall weigh not less than 53 pounds; 54 pounds is now required. No. 3 barlog shall weigh 1 pounds instead of 47 pounds, as

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and a steady feeling prevailed throughout the session of 'Change, due in a great measure to the fact that there were relatively few outside orders on the market, and the local speculative element were neithed according.

The second secon

The special price of the speci

rather large afferings. Sales were 30 tone at \$11.50 mice. fixingoon, re; Carolina, These; Louislans, 12.00 on track, and \$12.00 at 2.50 free on board care.

Corn-Meal.—Sales were 16 tone coarse at \$20.50 on Corvers.—O. G. Java, 234,6344;e; Java No. 2, 306

Surre-

Sparter Desire Des Sparter Des Sparter Des Sparter Desire Desire

LIVE STOCK.

Swings-Receipts, 4,800, making 13,300 for three days, against 15,400 for more time hist week. None sold alive.

BUTPALO, N. Y., Nov. 18,—Cartis—Receipts, 136; total for the week, 5,483; no market to day exceet asies of small lots to the dity frade; fresh arrivals through consignments, yards bare of stock.

SHETT AND LAWS — Receipts, 2,307; total for the week, 15,200; market moderately active; full strong as resterday a questions; Ohio sheep, 58 fbs, as \$4.21; Alichigan theep, 77 he, at \$4.25; 75 fbs, at \$4.21; 91 ha, at \$4.00; 93 hs, at \$5.00. Indians sheep, 48 hs, at \$4.25; 89 hs, at \$4.00; 93 hs, at \$5.00. Indians sheep, 77 he, at \$4.25; 70 hs, at \$4.50; 91 hs, at \$4.00; 93 hs, at \$5.00.

Hous—Receipts, 7,100; total for the week, 2,700; market dull and slow; Torkers, \$7.00@1.00; heavy hogs, \$7.20 af.60; yards comfortably full.

\*\*EAST LIDERTY, Pe., Nov. 18.—Cartis—Receipts today, 19 cms of the forms sinch said sear for sile here, or 408 head, making for the three days, 1,214 head; arrivals very light; head; \$1.00; 1.00; medium to good, \$1.00@3.87; common to fair, \$1.75@4.50; stockers, \$1.00@4.50; common to fair, \$1.75@4.50; stockers, \$1.00@4.50; stockers, \$1.00@4.50; head; making 7,200 for three days; (aling at \$1.00.5.20.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 500 head; making 7,200 for three days; (aling at \$1.00.5.20.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 500 head; making \$6.00 for three days; (aling at \$1.00.5.20.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 500 head; making \$6.00 for three days; (aling at \$1.00.5.20.

CATTLE—Fitmer; demand exceeds supply; good to shoice natives, \$5.35 a.6.00; medium to fair, \$1.50.20.20.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Hoos—Lower; little doing; Yorkers, \$4.00.60.70; packing, \$8.70.28.50; butchers, \$1.00.20.40.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Hoos—Dull; tending downward; common head, \$7.00.20.40; fair to good packing, \$7.20.47.40; good butchers, \$1.45.27.50; receipts, 7,910; shipments, none.

AUMERS.

Nothing was offered on the wholesale market. Buyers were present, anchous to purchase, and bids were
made for lumber to arrive, but sellers in most instances preferred to wait until the lumber came in before disposing of it. The market was nominally firm at \$10,00@12.00 for common inch, \$12.50@10.50 for medium do, and \$9.00 for joists and scantling. Ship

At the yards trade was fair, and all common grades were firm. Fencing (16 ft) is now held by many dealers at \$12.00 for green and \$13.00 for dry; and dry boards (12 ft) are quoted at \$13.00, and do (16 ft) at \$12.00. These qualities are sery scarce, and many who have them in stock are not particular about sering at present. Following is the price list:

First and second clear. \$542.00@45.00

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LITERFOOL, NOT. 18—11 a. m.—FLOUR-NO. 1, 25a 6d; No. 2, 25a 6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winfer, No. 1, 10s 43; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 3s 9d; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; chu, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 2d.

Cerp-No. 1, 3s 6d; No. 2, 3s 8d.

FROVERSONS—FORE, 22s. List, 56s.

LITERFOOL, NOV. 13—2 p. 15.—LAND—55s.

LITERFOOL, NOV. 13—2 p. 15.—LAND—55s.

Layerroof, Nov. 19-2 p. m. -Land-Sin
Liverroof, Nov. 18-Latos, Provisions Prime
mess port, new, 160s. Lard, American, 56s. ReconShort clear middles, new 65s; market bare of old.
London, Nov. 18, -The Bank of ExclandThe Directors of the Bank of England to-day fixed
the rate of discount at 3 per cent. The amount of
buildon in the bank increased 212,000 doring its pair
week. The proportion of the tent's reserve to its
liability is 64% per cent. The amount of buildon withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is 250,000.

Money. The rate of discount in the open market
for three-months' bills is 15,62%, being 26% below
the Bank of England rate.
Cossous-Money and account, 94 13-16.

American Sheduritis—35s. 180%; 97s. 105%;
10-40s. 160%; new 8s. 160; New York Central, 94;
Brio, 148; preferred, 28.

Talles—51s.

TILLOW-51s. THE LOW-51s.
Sugasi-No. 12 D. S. cash, 22s 2d 22s 4d.
Reiris Turpenting—25s 2d.
Frans, Nov. 18.—Rentes—55f 20c.
The Bank of France—The specie in the Bank of France increased 2,031,000 during the past usek.
Frenchinger, Nov. 18.—United States Boxus—New to 20cd.

ANGWERP, Nov. 18 -- PERROLEUM-77 64.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, Not. IS.—Cotton goods market was quiet but steedy. Sprarue w pland and fancy prints were marketed by a leading fobbing-house at 65/c, and about 800 cases were sold to-day. Brown sheetings were firm. Cotton firmules were in good demand. Cottonaides were more theory taken by the closining trade. Pancy cassimers were in fair request by the closing trade. Pancy cassimers were in the control of the

WHENT-TIME; rectified, \$1.1421.17.

CINCINNATI. Now Is.—Flower-Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat fair and firm; red, \$1.1421.0. Constantly; fair account of old, \$0.0000; ner, \$1.000.

Olds steady; moderate designed; \$2.500.

All 35. Rys nominally unchanged; \$2.600.

PROVENONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; \$1.500.

PROVENONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; \$1.500.

13.50. Lard irregular; eterm, \$1.500.

13.6136; Balk means standy; moderate damas! \$1.000.

13.6136; Balk means standy; moderate damas! \$1.000.

13.6136; Balk means standy; moderate damas! \$1.000.

13.6136; Salve direct means guide and davided the standy of th

1.33. Corn quies but firm; Western street that fire auties that acady; Western sizes this western sizes; Har-Firm and unchanged.

Provisions—Offerings light; prices unchanged, prices unchanged, prices and prices unchanged, prices un rini Mare Sull, di crude, 6)423 re-

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

ILLINOIS

The schr 6. R. Ro rehal at Milwauke 0... The new G nkee, and bid in b synthes, and hid in by stated that Capt. Cap build a large tag fully equipped as eason at the Mani he ready to sive eye abled craft, or do to Collins, or the bark falo, reports the loss 3 o'clock Monday m ib at the time and w men were natives

for a debt of \$.00.

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addies and the waldies and the waldies and the saing some devasts wor the boature of the beentrance of the above, which interests. nests, which hung a marble riceks, bega toms of life. Let ware how he disturbes insects. They rety poisonous, and termination to rase makes them most Englishmen, I withrough the chasuithem had fired at a rock and infortunithese nests. The cimmediately awarm one of its occupant one of its occupant to so severly that he companion leaped down with it; but a towed him for a lo ments, and immed svery portion of himstant above the n

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Aberro man in the first and the same and the

reals. When fully No. 1 Mil-y waite winter, hi. th. Own of 35,000 bu at 62,24 for No. hickory. Birley quiet; sales 2c, through shipments; wheat to hies, ac; to Syracuse, Axe-ARINE. THE SELECTION

HICAGO, NOV. 18. egon, Muskegen, sundries; gon, Jumber; barge Contast, op G. P. Heath, Saugstuck,

REIGHTS. conor-everal perfies having vessels mer Labes were trying to get mosess. The following ves-alo-Schr S. T. Atwatez, oats wheat, corn, and oats; prop-ferate. To Oleveland—Schr n en p. t. Capacity—Wheat, bu; oats, 36,000 inc; 174.

Through freights from Milwaykee cost more than LAKE ERIE.

Beers, Pa., Nov. 13.—Derakrunes—For Chicago, eop Alpena; schrs Dick Somers, Eshpeming, Grotor.
BEGENTS—Fitty thousand, three hundred and sevents three hundred. three bu wheat.

Sected Demoted to The Chicago Prilume.

Sected Demoted to The Chicago Prilume.

LES. III., Nov. 18.—ABRIVED BY RIVER—Proposerator, towing alone-boat Johnson No. 3 prerss Creek Dam, both light.

LED—Canal-boats Frederick and Waterloo, h lumber for Peru, and Dotphin, with oats for rero Canal—Prop Jack Robertson, towing 5 Johnson No. 3, to load at Utica. Our—Frederick and Waterloo, with lumber

i mild.
groat, Ill., Nov. 18.—ABRIVED—Montreal, 5,20 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Moreis, 3,6 0 bu 00 bu rye, 13,800 he seed; Legranz, Ulica, corn, 600 bu wheat, 600 bu rye.
ED—Gen, McClellan, Peoria, 94,860 ft lump King Bros., Kannakee Feeder, 24,600 ft Onendegs, Morris, 90,220 ft lumber.

The sebr G. R. Roberts was soud by the the probabilities are that some one will knock her to pieces and build lier over again... The Buffalo Resorate aga: "A gentleman who has a clear recollection of what occurred when he was only 10 years of age, says that a remarkably severe gate uwept the lakes forty peers age, and he thinks yesterday. Nov. 16, was the santwrasary of that storm. The loss of life and property was very large, immense for those times. There were fifteen persons lost from the little port of Hendericon, Lake Ontario. Sohr Willia, Capt, George Everflor, and achr William Buckley, Capt. Alamon Wasner, fort of which left. Clayeland for the Weiland Canal, was lost, and no trace ever found of wessels or craws, within some sums, of the former.

Treat House House, "The Abole of Snow,"

I went up between the marble rocks in the sariy morning in a boat, by moonlight, and floated down in sunlight; and as we moved slowly up that remarble chasm, the drip of water from the paddes, and the wash of the stream, only showed how deep the silence was. A tiger had been foing some devastation in the neighborhood, and one of the boatmen whispered that we might have a chance of seeing it come down to drink it the entrance of the cleft, or moving along the ooks show, which, of course, made the position nor interesting. The marble walls on the side, which sparkled like silver in the moonlight, relected so white a radiance as almost to filumine be shadow of the opposite cliffs; but he stream itself lay in degree wholes. facted so white a radiance as almost to illumine the shadow of the opposite cliffe; but the stream liself lay in deeper shadow, with here and there shafts of dazzing light falling upon it; and above, the meanheams had woven in the air neiter veil, through which even the largest stars shows only dimity. It did not look at all like a sease on earth, but rather as if we were eathring the portais of another world. Coming down in the brilliant sunlight, the chaem appeared has weint but hardly less fast tracelling the portain of the dragon lies, which skimmed over the surface of the water; monkeys ma along the banks above, and chattered anorthy at me, many peacocks also appeared above, uttering their barkhories; and the large bees' nests, which hung every here and there from the marble rocks, began to show uspleasant symputlering their barch clies; and the large bees' nexts, which hung every here and there from the marble rocks, began to show unpleasant symptoms of life. Let every visitor to this place beware how he disturbs these ferocious and reckless besetzs. They are very large; their sting is very poisonous, and they display a fury and defirming hours for rescripting any interferance, which very poisonens, and they display a fury and de-faramanion in resenting any interference, which makes them most formidable elemines. Two Englishmen, I was told, were once floating through the chasm, when a ball, which one of them had fired at a peacock, stanted off from the rost and unfortunately happened to hit one of these nests. The consequence was that the bees immediately awarmed about the hoat, and stung one of its occupants, who was unable to suim, so severity that he died from the effects. His companion leaped into the stream and floated down with it; but even then a cloud of bees ro-lewed him for a long way, witching his move-ments, and immediately sitacked his face and every portion of his body which appeared for an instant above the surface of the water.

A Terrible Affair.

A Terrible Affair.

Estinaton Hysteys.

It is a terrible thing to tell, but how can we belp it? Thursday night a charming young lady who fives dut on North street, being on a law with several other clothes and walked around the block on a wager. That is, she started to talk around the block but at the first corner the met a wild frielman very drunk and belligatent. Frightened nearly out of her wits, she forgot that the was a man pro tent, so she gave the tipey man one of her sweet smiles to soften his ringed heart, and tried to go past him. But the hounded rollstere indigunally definanted of the supposed man who in thunder he was grinning at, hit hor a dup under the ear that knocked her half way zeroes the street, and when she got up abriesting and whooping as only a woman could abries and whooping as only a woman could abries and whoop under such elecumiances, he pasted her a most ugly one right under the eve, and she hasa's got through seeing stars set. Neither will she go to church to-day, and quither again will she take that green patch of her sye for a wees, and neither asso will she pay for a wees, and neither asso will she pressed. Neither will she go to church to-day, and quither again will she take that green patch of her sye for a wees, and neither also will she play man any more until she learns better that to be sopiable or couclistory with a stranger on a great big nine-story drunk. You can't always lell how cross it does make some men when they fill up.

How a Dead Hog Killed a Man.

Peneacola Flag Killed a Man.

Peneacola Flag Killed a Man.

How a Brad Hog Killed a Man.

Pensacola (Fig.) Gazette.

A segro man in the adjoining county of Baldwin killed a large bog in the woods. He opened len animal, removed the entrails, and devised a method of carrying the port which was attogether st generis. This manner of transportation was effected by tring the himlegs together, passing his hasd between them, and, the heavy carcass being in frost, easing the weight on his neck by liting on the fore lega with his hands. It is presumen that he got along remarkably well until a mil-fence got in his way, and, in order to chimb his, ha needed his hands. Accordingly, he reliared them by lifting the hog over the top rail and fetting it drop on the other side. A few days since a congregation of burgards attracted attention to a locality where a negro was found handing on one side of a rail-fence and a hog on the other, the weight of the suimal evidently having breased his cock down tipon the rail until he was checked to death.

An Entern Terrible.

Cinemant Trues.
At a Kentucky dinner, and be sween the sherry of thampagne, to which beried the enfant terrible of the family had been unformastely permitted of linger, the host had gone to praising his own the in a fashion which was certainly an evidence of its intextesting qualities:

"That sherry, sir, cost me \$60 a dozen. I sught it at the suction of the Emperor Napocon's wines, and imported it myself."

"Why, pape, "interrupted the enfant, "that was all gone tongage, and mamma filled the border and from that California keg. She and you never had any friends who could tell the difference."

Champague was immediately substituted for its theiry, and in a room above the obtrasive oungains contemplated the "painful end" a shich his day's experiences had come.

THE NILE MYSTERY.

Judge Daly on African Explora

MANIFICENT POSSIBILITIES OF STANLEY'S MISSION.

Mr. Stanley, when last heard from, was on the morthern shore, of the lake, and has announced his intention to proceed from thence with his little vessel to explore the Albert Niyangs. If his life shall be preserved, and, succeeding in this further exploration, he should find that the Albert Niyangs is in communication with the Luslaba of Livingstone, and thereby connected with the great network of rivers and lakes traced by Livingstone, of which the Luslaba is a part, then the Nile will not only prove to be the longest river in the world, but the outlet of the most extensive and the most extraordinary water system upon the globs. If, on the other hand, as is highly probable, he should find that the Albert Nivangs is not connected with any great water system south of it, but is an independent lake, flowing into the Nile, the southern part of which is simply supplied by streams rising in the land immediately about it, then the source of the Nile will have been ascertained, and a question settled that has agitated the world for more than 2.000 years.

Aristotic declared 2.000 years ago, upon information the source of which we do not know, that the Nile took its rise in a mountain called the Silver Mountain, which he placed near the Equator not far from the parallel of the Island of Menuthias, the modern Zanzibar.

THE REBRANK MANEY DISCOVERIES.

This mountain appears to be the same mentioned by the Arabian geographers in the Middle Arges as the White Mountain, and both undoubtedly refer to Killmanjaro, discovered by the missionaries Rebomanu and Krapfi in 1948, which his a mountain 2,000 feet high, lying to the south and east of the Victoria Niyanza about three degrees below the Equator, with a dome like summit, capped with snow, which when free of clouds said in the sunshine, has the appearance of a dome of silver. These missionaries also discovered another years, which when free of clouds and in the sunshine, has the appearance of a dome of silver. The survey of th

that formed the Victoria Niyanza, and that the immediate source of these rivers was the marshy and wooded country of the Waman people, east of the lake. This suggestion that Mount Keria, with its two great horns or immense towers, is the elevated land from which the streams rise that flow into the Victoria Niyanza, recalls the statement of Herodotus that he was told by the scribe in Egypt, who kept the sacred treasures of Minerya, that the fountains of the Nile were midway between two hils with sharp, couried tops, one of which was baused Alphi and the other Maphi, to discover which fountains was the constant object of Livingstone. I mention these circumstances for their bearing, as I shall presently show, upon Mr. Stanley's discoveries, but before doing so shall refer to a few other facts.

Project where contradir was written in the

by D'Anvilleaef excluding everything that was not certain, these two lakes were emitted in all future mass and, when rediscovered a century afterward by Spake and Baker, had been forgot-We have then the statement of Ptolemy that

land was flat, through which a river flowed into the take.

IDENTIFYING THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

This exploration indicates in my opinion the marshes of Ptolemy, the marshy and wooded land mentioned by Dr. Krapf, and that the mountain regions east and southeast of it from Kenia to K ilmanjaro, are, as Dr. Beke supposed, Ptolemy's Mountains of the Moon, ending with Killmanjaro, the Silver Mountain knewn te Aristotle. It further indicates that Stanley has come upon the real and ultimate source of the Nile, but opinion upon that subject must be suspended until he has explored the southern shorts of the Albert Niyanza. The discovery of the souther of the Nile has been so frequently assumed that it is escarcely safe to conjecture while anything remains unexplored which is essential to the problem.

STANLEY AS A PERIFFER OF ARISTOTLE AND PROLEMY.

STANLEY AS A VERIFIED OF ARRIVOTLE AND PTOLEMN.

I cannot, however, resist the conviction that Stanley has reached the source, and that it is found to correspond with what Aristotle and Ptolemy stated respecting it. If this should, as I apprehend it will, prove to be the fact, then it illustrates the difficulties that attend the acquisition of geographical knowledge by showing that our modern explorations and discoveries have only verified what was known 2,000 years ago.

VALUE OF THE BLACK HILLS.

More Testimony, from an Army-Of-licer—The Gold-Diggings Not Worth Working—Getting Up a Palse Ea. thusiasm.

Size at Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
CAMP STANBAUGH, Wyo. Ter., Nov. 7.—My last latter was from the Black Rills (Camp Transfer). I left that place on the 4th of September, and escorted Mr. Jeniey entirely around the northern portion of the Hills, rejoining the main body of our command at Rapid Creek, on the eastern side of the Hills, Sept. 25. Here I was relieved from the expedition, and ordered to order to march to this place before cold weather set in. I reached Laramie without any accident on the 11th of October. Mr. Jenney did not find any gold in the northern portion of the Hills to peak of, but he did find traces of it on three little creeks in the vicinity of a remarkable rock known as Bear Lodge. I am more satisfied than

ever after this trip that
THE BLACK-HILLS GOLD-FIELDS ARE A FRAUD, and since I have been here (Camp Stambaugh) I have seen abandoned diggings which are richer than any I saw in the Black Hills. I had precisely the same sources of information that Mr. Jenney had. He had four or five old miners who traveled with him constantly. I talked with them freely, and saw them work. Not one of them

and which to discover which fountains was the constitute of the color. I manned the constitute of the bearing, as I shall present the color of the bearing, as I shall present the color of the bearing as I shall present the color of the col had. He had four or five old miners who traveled with him constantly. I talked with them freely, and saw them work. Not one of them ever claimed that there was anything very rich yot discovered in the Hills. Since my strival at this post I have picked up a little information which will substantiate the sceming sweeping assertions that I have made in previous letters in regard to the citizens of the frontier.

GETTING UP A FALSE ENTRUSTARS. For the sake of Seconding trade in their locality. Maj. Baldwin, who has been post-sutler here for several years, assures me that last spring he was on several occasions shown letters from Stork City asking the persons in this vicinity to whom they were written to send forward samules of gold to be exhibited in Sioux City as Black Hills, and that was the rock known as Bear Lodge. It is a pyramid of solid rock, rising up from the Valley of the Belle Fourche to the height of 1,125 feet above the stream,—that is, including its earthy base; the rock itself is about 500 feet above its base. It looks for all the world like the unfinished monument at Washington. I judge it to be about 300 feet squares at the base and about 250 at the top. Its base is surrounded by infimense masses of ragged rocks, which have avidently peeled off from the main shaft in the course of years. The rocks form exvers which—judging from the number of tracks around—afford sheller to the bears during the winter.

I was heartily glad when the expedition was over. The summer was pleasant snough, but we we did not change our camps often enough to displat he monotony; and then I had to listen to most switch and its representation was over. The summer was pleasant snough, but we we did not change our camps often enough to make the monotony; and then I had to listen to most switch and to represent the same seen all summer in the Black Hills. Everything has been exaggerated; there is something in the struck and solve the most own has its place than was seen all summer in the Black Hills. Everything has been exaggera

THE SCANDAL-REVIVAL

Mrs. Moulton's Demand for Congregational Council.

Views of the "Independent," the "Congregationalist," and the Rev. Dr. Budington. All Hold that Plymonth Church Should

and Will Be Disfellowshiped. THE "INDEPENDENT" AND "CONGREGATIONALIST."

New York Independent (howen's paper), Nov. 18.

Mis. Moulton has followed up her protest by asking Plymeuth Church to unite with her in calling a mutual Council to consider the grievance of her summary excision; and she announces to the church that, if it is hall neglect to consider the grievance of the church that, if it is hall neglect to consider her request, she will, after four weeks, regard such neglect as a refusal, and proceed to call an er parts Council. The result which Plymouth Church has tried to avoid has thus come upon her, and her coelectatical isolation is very

upon her, and her some many means at hand.

For it seems likely that it was to avoid just this result that the rule was adopted under which Mrs. Moulton was dropped. She was expected to ask for a letter to some other church. This request it would be impossible to grant, when, at the bidding of the Church and its pastor, she had been branded as a perjured sianderer. If, however, her request should be redeered. derer. If, however, her request should be re fused, she would have a right to call a Council fused, she would have a right to call a Council to consider that grievance. It was probably to avoid this contingency that a rule was passed which would allow her name to be dropped. But they did not foresse that she would protest against this action, and justify her non-attendance nor that their own most arbitrary application of the rule to a resident member, without opportunity for defense or time for considering the rebute of the church, would afford abundant justification for seclesiastical scion.

Of the finding of the Council there can be little doubt. The large Council, already so famous in the annals of this sel affair, settled that matter pretty conclusively. The case of Mr. Tilton was one very much like this. He was simply dropped, on the ground of non-attendance, while persisting in presenting charges against his pastor's moral character. The Council rebuted that action at utterly irregular; but, in view of the representations made by Plymouth Church, advised that fraternal relations he still maintained, "in the hope that Plymouth Church may satisfy these churches of its acceptance of the principles which it has been supposed to disown." But what was then a com-

Church arrised this traterian reactions as as in maintained. "in the hope that Plymouth Church may satisfy these churches of its acceptance of the principles which it has been supposed to dusown." But what was then a comparatively slight irregularity is now a most glaring one. The duarges then made by Mr. Tilton did not compare in definitioness and flagrancy with those nov made against Mr. Beecher by Mrs. Moulton. The notice given to Mr. Tilton was a reasonable one, and not, as in this case, of a sugle day. And he made no protest, as did Mrs. Moulton, against the action of the church; but, on the contrary, expressly urged that he had by his non-atendance cased to be a member. We believe that it admits of no sort of deabt that the Council will feel compelled to rebuke Plymouth Church, and, unless that church shall withdraw from its action, and proceed to meet the charges made by Mrs. Moulton by a format trial, either of her or of Mr. Bescher, that it will recommend to the churches to withdraw their fellowable.

This is not our judgment slone, but that of the highest denomnational authority. The Congregationalist is the leading journal in its denomination, and ditted by Dr. Dexter, the most approved hiving authority, perhaps, on the history and methods of his body. That paper m its last issue did not anticipate the Council asked by Mrs. Moulton, but it declarad that the pledges made a year ago by Plymouth Church have been so utterly violated that the churches which convened the last Council are now under obligation to call it together again. It says:

We do not see, however, in what way, under the circumstances, we can then are the overcand which we love and profess, and which we believe to be at once most scriptural ad useful, without the public and emphasic denunciation of the course which the Pjymouth Church is reported last week to have taken with two of its member; as being so cantrary to the fundamental teaching of Congregationals must to make it a grievous and examination of the Congregational.

would probably be the reply of Flymouth Church to Mrs. Moniton's application were it not stat, in pursuance of his most unfortunate but persistent policy of esf-cendenbning silence. Mr. Beecher has already ritually immone ed, in his sermon of Nov. 7,—aslip of which has been sent in advance of publisation to un—that he with henceforth make no sply to any further action that may be taken in his case.

At the time he uttered those words he may not have anticipated Mrs Moniton's call for a Corncil. But he was aware that the Association of which his is a minutor had spounded a Communitee to investigate his relations with that body, and that it was likely to probe the case to the bottom. His words bear but one construction. It seems probable that Plymount Charet, under his lead, will refuse the Council saxed by Mrs. Monition; will refuse when the Council saved with the council; and that he and his church will thus withdraw from the fellowship of their sister churches and bicome uitterly independent. This position will be are lief to him, as he could not remain longer in the Congregational body without meeting time council and his council as the condition of the council and the surface of the Council save the council with much long effering endired to: these years he scandial studed to his maine.

THE REV. DR. BUDINGTON.

Breeding Arms. Not. 15.

Just now especial interest hinges upon the question as to whether Mrs. Monition will succeed in her efforts al securing a Council of the churches. Should such a Council be called, it is obvious that much of the ground which was gone over during the trial sould, of necessity, be traveled again, and sound perhaps starting testimony brought to light. For the purpose of socretizing the views of the Rev. Dr. Budington with respect to the propriety of calling a Council of the churches, an Aryes reporter called as the reversed gentlemans a say in his power.

"Dr. Budington." began the scripe. "I be direct in the first place to main the spouse of his word of the churches, in the Brey

Council of the Church stands in the same rela-tion to a single member that our cours do in relation to a divised. The latter are established to protect stillens civily; the former to protect them seedsmanifesting.

called?"

"I do, certainly. It will probably be an exparte Council, inamuch as Plymouth Church will referse to join in the call. For myself, I mink that Mrs. Moulton has an unquestioned right to demand that her charges shall be invatigated by a Church Council. Indeed, I cannot see that there are two sides to the question."

"You will perhave remember, Dr. Budingston, that in the "Result of Council," which was given last Jube, it was stated that Pivnouth Church was continued in fellowship on probation."

Church was continued in fellowship on problem."

"Yea, that was the substance of it, these not the precise words. I can refer you to the passage, I think."

Dr. Budington thereupon called attention ( the following extract from "Result of Council" Gould we suppose that such proceedings will be a passed, we should feel that the disregard of the fin principles involved in the idea of church-membership and in the idea of the fellowship of churches with each other, would require the strongest possible protes. But the communication from the Plymoulc Church this Council makes professions and declarations which justify the hop. that such deviation from the order course of discipline will not be repeated.

"In your opinion. Dr. Budington, has Plymouth Church forfeited the right of fellowship by its recent course ?"

"I abould say, most emphatically, that it has I cannot see how the churches which joined in the previous call for a Council can dopp any other course than to refuse to fellowship with Plymouth Church. That church has seed in direct contradiction to the 'Besult of Council,' and, by the laws of Congregationalism, it cannot longer expect to be received into fellowship."

Leaving the residence of Dr. Budington, the

not longer expect to be received into fellowship."

Leaving the residence of Dr. Budington, the
reporter made his way to New York, and called
upon the good-looking head usher of Plymouth
Church, Mr. Jacob B Murray.

"Mr. Murra," began the scribe, "did you say
that Dr. Budington had told the Rev. Dr. Hall
that he would be obliged to get ont of Brooklyn?"

"No, I didn't say that he had told the Rev.
Dr. Hall so, but I do say that he told a genrleman of high position that very thing."

"But, Mr. Murray, Dr. Budington distinctly
denies ever having made any such atsement."

"Then all I have to say is that Dr. Budington
has a had memory—he labors under a mistake.

"Why, sir," continued the Head Using of
Plymouth Ohnreh, pacing ap and down tha
office, "I know that this gentleman can prove
the truth of his sesertion. Dr. Badington did
say to him that he would have to leave Brooklyn."

the truth of his assertion. Ar. Badington dar say to him that he would have to leave Brooklyn."

"For what reasons?"

"Because of the course which he has pursued respecting Flymouth Church. I know myself—members of Dr. Badington's church have told me personally—that seven-eighths of his congregation are disaffected; and that disaffection grows out of the course fake by Dr. Budington. His calling of the Church Council was disapproved by a large proportion of his people."

"And you believe, do you, that Mrs. Moulton's actions are prompted by the advice of the uninisters?"

"I have already said sô, and I am prepared to stand by my assertion. If Dr. Budington denies that he ever tolk anybody that he would be compelled to get out of Brooklyn, and is prepared to bring forward his piliant to prove it, he will find that we are ready to stand by what we say."

After the direct denial of Dr. Budington, and the adminision of Mr. Murray that the scatement was incorrect, it is perhaps redundant to add that the Rev. Dr. Hall denies ever having heard such a etatement as that which is attributed to Dr. Badington. An Argus reporter traveled to West Fifty-sixth street. New York, and received from the Rev. Dr. Hall the assurance that no such interview had ever countried between himself and Dr. Budington.

Dencon Smith's Herree Story.

Dencon Smith's Horse Story,

Deacon Smith's Horse Story.

Irrenton (Ga.) Southerner.

Deacon Smith, of Wilkinson County, owns, or did own, a horse, which one time in fits life did save him an localculable amount of money by its horse sense. The Deacon saye himsenf and wife, while partaking of their neconday meal, were very much surprised at the actions of their horse, which was loose in the road near the home. It would ram up to the gate, neigh vociferously, and then run off again. This was repeated several times, and the Deacon arcse from the fable to ascertain the cause of its strange conduct. He resched the door and looked out, and saw away off in the direction the horse had run a dense smoke. He selzed his hat and ran to the place. "Genilemen," said ha, "lightning had struck a tree and set it on fire, and the flames had communicated to my fenne around my corn-field, containing about 500 bushels of corn. The fire had consumed about a dozen panels of fencing, and reached a branch. My horse, when I arrived, was standing in this branch, dipping her tail into the water, and throwing the water on the boroing fence." The crowd looked incredulous, and the Deacon said, "Gentlemen, if you don't believe it, you ask Mahaly."

It is no longer sufficient for children in Sax-my to attend school undil they are 14 years old— until they are 17 they must continue to receive estruction in the evenings or on Sundays; the instruction is the evenings or on Sundays; the number of lessons ranges weekly from two to six, according to the previous professive of the pupil. Default is punished by fine or impresonment. Pupils who attend private schools recognized by the State are held to be complying with the law. Up to the ago of 17 a child's education is superintended by the State; at 19 the child, if a boy, enters the active army; after serving for three years be is relegated first to the reserve, next to the Landwich, then to the Landsturn, and not until he arrives at the mature age of 42 can be call himself a free man. MULLINERY.

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HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. (Corner Haisted and Harrison-su.)

PRANK MACEVOYS NEW RIBERNION AND IRISH COMEDY COMPANY.

Admission, 25, 35, and 50 cents. Matines, Safurday at 2:30, Adults, 20c; children, 50c.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN LECTURES

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS, FARWELL HALL

Du Quincy's TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND, Every night mitll further notice, and Wednesday and Satur-LEGAL

TRUSTEES' SALES

MARYLAND SUGAR REFINERY, AT BALTIMORE HARYLAND SUGAR REFINERY, AT BALTIMORE.

By virtue of a theres of the Crienti Court of Battimore City, the undereigned Trustees will well, by public succions, at the Exchange a delations, in Baltimore, on Saturday, Beet 4, 1875, at 1 evictor parin, that very valuable property, in said tilly, knows as the "Maryland Sagar Redneay."

Said Property occupies the entire space between O'Dounell's and Dugal's wharves, having a front on each of 229 feet, and fronting on Wood at. 133 feet, Said ground is covered by the substantial brick buffdings of the Maryland Sagar Redning Company of the City of Baltimore, which were built exprisely for a sagar rednery, and which are in excellent order and repair.

The main building is eight stories, and the filtering building nine stories, mgh. The character and capacity of the building are such that, with additional machinery, the rednery is espaile of easily turning on 1,300 barrels of angar per day, including all granes of hard and soft sugars.

The situation of the refnery, fronting as it does on two docks, and having valuable wharfage rights, is believed to be unaurpassed—partiage unequaled—by that of any other sugar rednery in the country.

The full slock of machinery, frutures, and abpurtenances, of all kinds, will be sold with the resincer buildings.

A portion of the property is subject to ground-rents amounting in the aggregate to \$1,30.20 per annum, of which the amount of \$11.20 is rednemable.

The terms of eale, as prescribed by the decree, are one-fourty cash on the day of eale and the random in three signal manyle in four, eight, and twelve monthly, with interest thereon, the degree dayments to be secured to the astifaction of the Trustees and the subtiment, bushle in four, eight, and twelve monthly, with interest thermon, the deferred payments to be secured to the astifaction of the Trustees.

The Trustees will, on application, four-fish an inventory of the machinery, and full information about the property of the machinery, and full information about the property.

PUBLIC SALE.

of 1,656 sores of land, ion laves and its improvement ture, and all supplies and mannagement hands to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. beginning with the real exists and lighter supplies at a wicele, and continuing with the stock and morable property until all is disposed of. Terms made known at time and place of asia posed of. Terms made known at time and place of asia posed of. Terms made known at time and place of asia posed of. Terms made known at time and place of asia posed of. Terms made known at time and place of asia posed of. Terms made known at the contract of the co

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

Pubbe notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 17th day of November, 1815, at the hour of I I o'clock a, ine, there will be a Custom-House sale of enclaining and goods at public weeden. The sale will take piece at Wadsworth's United States Bonded Warehouse, corner of Market and Jackson Streets, and the goods will be sold in accordance with Article 165 of the Custom Regulations, 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:

Nine realized Wine, 636 gallohs : marked A, & P., Nos. 3,134 to 3,142, inclusive, imported from Mayence, Germany, via Montreal to Chicago per Propelier Europa, Oct. 2, 1875 consigned to scientife is fieldhold.

Ecrus of stiss—Cash 16 the highest and best bidder, Pour of Cuicage, Nor, 15, 1676. CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

. 8:00 m. 1:45 p. m

From Control Deput, 7001 Late-st., and deput foot to second-st. Ticker after, El Kandolph-st., and al de Indianapolis, Louisville à Cincia nati Day Express. Cincia Indianapolis, Louisville à Cincia nati Night Starona (daily). 200 p. m. 7/8 a.m.

Harwing h. et a. dappi.

Indianapolla Londrella à Cincianati l'Arrisa.

Latin de l'Arrisa de Cincianati l'Arrisa de l'Arrisa d

PITISBURD, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, carner of Fun flores and Sherman sts. Fisher of
Grand Pacific Mote.
Length. Length. MEDICAL CARDS.



NO PAYE Dr. Kean 380 SOUTH CLARK-BY., CHICAGO A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE or those records to marry, on It described in the second in the secon

dish Jackson has sold to Stella L. Loring for \$81,000 the property on the east side of Michigan avenue, 63 feet south of Water street, being 81 feet front by 130 feet deep.

e temperature yesterday, as observed by une Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 37; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 44. It is more than probable that an injunction will be served in a few days to stay the exten-

To illustrate how highly art works are appreciated by some people, it may be stated that a marine picture of Hoitz's, valued at \$300, was sold a few days ago at a Constable's sale, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, for \$7.50, in the presence of a large crowd of persons.

The two dwelling-houses, known as Nos. 20 and 22 Aberdeen street, together with the lots on which they stand, formerly owned by C. C. P. Holden, were disposed of at Trustees' sale yesterday morning for \$12,000, with interest and costs. The purchasers were R. C. Reynolds and W. C. Morey.

Floaters are having a good time of it, in keeping their identity to themselves. Thus far the police have been unable to learn anything about the one that was picked up last Saturday, and the one picked up at Chicago avenue Wedneeday forencon is just as much a sphinx as the first. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the latter to-day.

t a meeting of St. Columbkille's Benevolent cty, beld Tuesday evening, a vote of thanks tendered C. M. Henderson and his employe, hasl Burks, for their benevolence in furnish-the society band with a four-herse team and on in the procession to the laying of the ner stone of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, her Webster avenue and Osgood street.

About 6 o'elock yesterday morning Patrick McQueeny, aged 63 years, while at work on a scaffold in front of a new building at No. 182 Ohio street, accidentally fell to the ground, a distance of some 15 feet. He was severely injured about the head and upper portion of the body, and was taken to his home, on the corner of Market and Pearson streets, in a very danger-one condition.

During Wednesday night, a watchman on the bark Summer Cloud, owned by David Dail, and lying at the dock between Dearborn and Clark streets, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered at about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was taken to the Morgne. He was rather aged, and passed under the name of James Bussell. None of his friends or relations are known to reside in this city.

A poor, half-starved, consumptive little orphan, Charles Delabrant by name, began suit against one H. J. Keller, proprietor of a "ghost" show in the immediate vicinity of Clark and Jackson streets, yesterday, in Justice Foote's Court, for wages due, and produced evidence which showed harsh and crust treatment. The little f sllow was from some town in Michigan, and was without friends or money. The Court awarded him \$6, the amount due, and put the costs on the defendant.

hat ample and reasonable arrangements could be made for the accommodation of the several depart-ments of the Exhibition. And there was the greater necessity for this regulation in view of the fact that the foreign countries had not only definitely arranged for their space, but had commenced the shipment of their goods to the Exhibition. Many foreign packages have already been received. The time has arrived when the American section must be finally arranged, and I am gratified to inform you that the space applied for to this date is in excess of the amount at our disposal, and much greater than we had any reason to anticipate, and, therefore, requiring additional provision.

in the Exhibition. You can well understand that in the preparations for an exhibition of such great pro-portion, it is essential and of vital importance that we should know many months in advance what demands for space will be made, otherwise we cannot be ex-pected to afford proper accommodations, and cannot certainly be expected to meet the wishes in this behalf of those who come at the last moment. I beg, there-fore, to call your attention to the necessity for imme-diate action by those who intend to take part in the ex-hibition. I am, yours very respectfully.

THE COUNTY TAX-BOOKS.

EXPLANATIONS OFFERED BY GEN. LIEB'QCLERKS.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of
the carelessness of some of the employes in the nty Clerk's office, by which some of the Color's books for South Chicago, Hyde Park, matters the subordinates of the County Clerk having the tax-books in their special charge say that, so far as South Chicago is concerned, one of the books was spoiled by reason of the fact

that, so far as South Chicago is concerned, one of the books was spoiled by reason of the fact that the man who had it in charge, a ngar-sighted fellow, copied into the column which should contain the assessment of corporations, franchises, etc., certain other figures which had no business there. Since this error ran through hixty of the ninety pages making up the book, fresh sheets were taken, properly written up, and then sont to the binder to be rebound in the old covers. The expense of this will be charged upon the erring employe. As regards the Town of Hanover, they say that nothing whatever is the matter with the book, and this is nuquestionably the case.

As regards Hyde Park, The Tribuxe stated that in eight out of the ten books for that town the valuation, as equalized by the County Board, had been extended as being 28 per cent less than the Assessor's valuation, instead of 12 per cent, and that the books had been subsequently corrected by erasing time erroneous figures out the valuation as equalized by the County Board, they took the printed report of the County Board, they took the printed report of the County matter on Equalization in the Courier, and found that it read 28 per cent, and that they consequently set to work and figured on that basis, not detecting their error until eight books had been witten up. This would piace the error apparently upon the clerk who copied the report of the Equalization Committee. That document, as it appears on the files, reads about as follows:

Assessor?

Assessor?

Equalized the contract of the County of the extrement of the County of t

.. \$960,000 28 \$850,000 The singular thing about this matter is that the County Cierk's deputy should have taken a printed report out of a paper to begin with, and not have consulted the original decument. It is also singular that he did not notice that in 28 per cent off of \$960,000 would have left much less than \$850,000. The error appears on the face of it. But there is another curious fact. In the original report the "22" is written over an erasure. Some other figure had been there before. What it was may be conjectured from the fact that the unofficial morning papers, in their tables giving the section of the Committee, stated that the datection in Hyde Park was 12 per cent. It can be clerk who explicit the arror had been made by the clerk who explict the proceedings for the

official paper; and that, after the error was discovered, the eriginal report was altered in order to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of one man to those of two or three men, or on to those of the whole Committee on Equalization. Two of the members of the Committee declarate that their report was correct when it left their hands, and that any error which may now be in it was made after it went out of their possession. It is certainly singular that the report, which, when the reporters copied it. read 12 per cent, should at a subsequent period read "28 per cent."

So far as the Town of Hanover is concerned, the County Clerk's office is certainly not at fault. In the case of South Chicago, the error was a trivial one, which cost the county nothing, but in the case of Hyde Park there has certainly been gross negligence on the part of some of the employes of Gen. Lieb. Who it was that was in fault it is more difficult to discover.

It is thought that the ensures will not invalidate the books, but they may lead to a great deal of confusion and discussion, and give tax-fighters a pretext to go to the Supreme Court with another continuation.

SKELLY OR CONLY.

The papers in the Skelly-Conly contest for seat in the County Board from the Sixth Commissioner District were filed in the County Court yesterday morning. A summons to the contestee was at once issued, returnable Jan. The basis of the contest is set out in the fol-

Court yesterday morning. A summens to the contestee was at once issued, returnable Jan. 10, 1876.

The basis of the contest is set out in the following counts, copied from the records:

\*\*First\*\*—That a large number of fraudulent and illegal votes were polled for the said Conly for said of nice in the Town of Lemont, in said district, to-wit, as he is .\*\*Tormed and believes the under of several five, which said fraudulent and illegal votes ever counted and allowed by the Judges of election for the said Conly without any authority of fraudulent and illegal votes were polled for said Conly in the Town of Broductives, the number of five, which said fraudulent and illegal votes were counted and allowed by the judges of selection for the said Conly, without any authority of law \*\*Third\*\*—That a large number of fraudulent and illegal votes were polled for the said Conly in the Town of Bloom, to-wit, as he is informed and believes, the number of the votes were counted and allowed by the judges of election for said Conly, without any authority of law.

\*\*Fourth\*\*—That a large number of fraudulent and illegal votes were polled for said Gonly in the flown of Bich, to-wit, as he is informed and believes, the number of five, which said fraudulent and illegal votes were polled for said Conly in the flown of Bich, to-wit, as he is informed and believes, the number of five, which said fraudulent and illegal votes were polled for said Conly in the flown of Palos, in said district, to-wit, as he is informed and believes, the number of 186, which said fraudulent and illegal votes were counted and allowed by the judges of election, for said Conly, without any authority of law.

\*\*Sixth\*\*—That in said Town of Palos, as your petitioner is informed and believes, at said election, for said Conly, without any authority of law.

\*\*Sixth\*\*—That is super petitioner is informed and believes, the number of 186, which said fraudulent and illegal votes were counted and allowed by the judges of election in said district, to-wit, as he is info

MARTIN SCULLY'S CASE. JUDGE PARWELL REFUSES HIM AN INJUNCTION.
In the case of Martin Scully, who claims to be of his election by the people in 1873, against Lawrence O'Brien, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council for the same position, and in which Scully sued out an injunction to restrain O'Brien from entering upon the duties of said office. Judge Farwell listened to the argument in the chancery branch of the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Scates and Hynes appeared for Scully,

and City-Attorney Jamieson for the defendant, representing the Municipal Government. Evidence was introduced to prove the election

representing the Municipal Government.

Evidence was introduced to prove the election of Scully by the people, and also to prove the appointment of O'Brien under the charter of 1872, all of which was admitted. It was shown that Scully, insisting on his right to hold over as an elected officer, had put in an appearance at the Police Court to perform the duties of Clerk vesterday morning, but was removed therefrom by Sergt. Ebersold, acting on the order of Justice Summerfield. In regard to the demurrer to the injunction filed by the City Attorney, Mr. Scates quoted from numerous authorities to show that the Court had jurisdiction in the matter. He cited the case of two Common Councils claiming to act at the same time in Philadelphia, when the Court was compelled to put a stop to the confusion by enjoining one of the bodies until the Supreme Court had passed upon the case. He also siluded to a South Carpina case, where certain County Commissioners had been enjoined from carrying out a county project, because they were acting outside of their authority. He also brought in cases of trespass, such as encroachment upon land, cutting down of trees, and matters of that kind, and held that the same law governed this peculiar case of trespass at the bar, because the petitioner had a property right in the office which was invaded and usurped. He claimed the right to come into a Court of Chancery for the purpose of procuring an injunction until the merits of the case could be decided.

City-Astorney Jameson, in reply, said that there was no usurpation or invasion. The bill of the petitioner set fouth that O'Brien threatened to usurp the office forciby. It was absurd to sue out an injunction against the newspapers that threatened to have him turned out of office. If, Mr. Soully felt wronged, he had his remedy in law by proceeding for trespass against O'Brien or the city. It was absurd to talk of an injunction in the matter.

Mr. Hynes differed from his learned friend, and held that it was a flagrant case of trespass

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The corner-stone of the new Rush Medical College, corner of Wood and Harrison streets, will be laid at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mrs. Cors Hatch Tappan will lecture this even-ing before the First Society of Spiritualists in the clurch on the southwest corner of Green and Washington streets.

and Washington streets.

Joaquin Miller lectures on "Literary London" before the Sunday Lecture Society next Sunday. The doors of McCormick Hasl open at 2 and close at 3. Admission, 10 cents.

Reserved seats for "Josh Billings" marvelous lecture on "Specimen Brix." to be given Monday night at Plymouth Church, and for Ann Elssa Young's lecture, "My Life in Bond-

age," which she is to give Tuesday night at the Uniou Park Congregational Church, are for sale this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

CITY-HALL.

Dan O'Hara is still suffering from illness, and is not able to spend much time at his office.

Assessor Dennehy is attending to his duties.
He has but just recovered from an attack of

or yesterday were \$7,325.15, and from the Water Department \$3,583.14. Ex-Police-Commissioner Talcott called on the Mayor in a friendly way yesterday. He has been suffering from a badly sprained ankle, and has only lately been able to be about.

Ald. Case and Superintendent-of-Buildings Bailey doctored up the new Building ordinance yesterday and sent it to the printer, who will have copies ready for the Council meeting next Monday.

Some of the Aldermen have taken great en-joyment from a late editorial in a city paper re-garding appointments, and which was profuse with expressions calculated to attract the Alder-manic eye and cause numerous suggestions from the City Councillors.

the City Councillors.

Judging from the talk about the shell, it looks very much as if the Republican Aldermen would have a working majority in the Council from new until next April. Several backsliding Aldermen have confessed penitence, and come into the Republican fold again.

Into the Republican Told again.

The Aldermen around the Mayor's office yesterday discussed the probabilities of Martin Scully's reinstatement as South Side Police Court Clerk, and concurred in the opinion that he had not been legally removed from office, the Council not having indoræd the Mayor's action.

Mayor Colvin was made the mayor's action.

Mayor Colvin was made the recipient of a handsome present vesterday, by no less a person than John Lyle King, who called around at the Executive "Massion" in the forecoon and gave him that India-ink portrait of his Honor which he bought the other day at a Constable's sale of W. T. Noble's effects for \$4.50, and which is valued at \$100.

which is valued at \$100.

It was said by a gentleman about the rookery a few days ago that Mr. Hesing wanted the Marshalship to the end that he might be enabled to vindicate himself as a fearless and upright man, by working needed reforms in the Police and Fire Departments, and driving out the criminal element, which has obtained so much influence in the city under the Colvin administration.

The Mayor and Building Superintendent conferred about the Court-House yesterday, and decided to send Inspector Von Langen there, with instructions to closely watch the construction of the building and make daily reports of his observations at the latter's office. Mr. Von Langen is a practical architect, and it is expected that he will promptly discover any discrepancies between the work and the contract.

between the work and the contract.

To-morrow will be another good day for committee meetings. The Mayor, City Committee on Public Buildings, and the Board of Public Works will meet the County Board Committee on Public Buildings at 2:30 p. m., in the office of the Board of Public Works, for the purpose of conferring on the Court House plans, with a view to harmonizing the differences existing between the architects. The Committee on Fire and Water will consider references at 2 p. m., and the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds will also gather at the same hour. Monday the Streets and Alleys Committee for the South Division will consider the opening of Calmett avenue and Thirtieth street, and persons interested should attend the meeting, which will be held at 2 p. m. in the committee-room adjoin-

MR. HESING'S LATEST FINANCIAL PLAN. ATTEMPTS TO SELL STAATS-ZEITUNG STOCK TO REPUBLICANS.

The following article was published in yester-

The following article was published in yesterday's Frew Presse:

It would be rude on our part if we did not achnowledge the tender interest which our esteemed colleague, Editor Hes Ing, takes in our business success, since his financial maneuvres are really of an exceedingly interesting nature. The alchemists of the Middle Ages who hunded after the philocopher's stone were simply blockhedds; our colleague is no such fool, He venerates the great principle of making other people pay his debts. Although be received yearly from the city and county printing a little fortune, yet, partly through mismanagement of the Stasts-Zeitung, and partly through wild opeculations, he got into his powers of cheek, had become known to certain influential Augle Americans. Marshal Lide appearing to his powers of cheek, had become known to certain influential Augle Americans. Marshal Lide appearing to his powers of cheek, had become known to certain influential Augle Americans. Marshal Lide appearing to his powers of cheek, had become known to certain influential Augle Americans. Marshal Lide appearing to his powers of cheek, had become known to certain influential Augle Americans. Marshal Lide appearing to his powers of cheek, had become them. Mr. Hesting sold those notes, and the County Oxion, for \$50,000, since the Marshal lad not a cent, but had to put up his notes and induce prominent Liberals and Democrats to indore them. Mr. Hesting sold those notes, and the County Oxion are the marshal had not a cent, but had to put up his notes and induce prominent Liberals and Democrats to indore them. Mr. Hesting sold those soles, and the County Oxion, for \$50,000, since the Marshal had not a cent, but had to put up his notes and induce prominent Liberals and Democrats to indore them. Mr. Hesting sold those soles, and the County Oxion, for \$50,000, since the Marshal had not a cent, but had to put up his notes and induce prominent Liberals and Democrats to indore them. Mr. Hesting sold those soles, and the County Oxion, for \$50,000, since t as collaterals; if Mr. Hesing don't pay back the money in three years, the lender becomes the owner of the shares. The littinos Status-Zettuna, in case this plan succeeds, is to become Republican again, along with Mr. Hesing. It will be seen that Mr. Hesing considers those Republicans both unprincipled and simpid. It would be unprincipled for those people if they went into any negotiation with that man, who during the last campaign called them dogs, awindlers. Know-Nothings, hyporites, etc., and at the head of the County Ring made a desperate fight to become County Treasurer. It would be footh for the victors to assist a brutal opponent whom they have thrown down, and to put his arms into his hands again. Up to this time Mr. Hesing has found no unprincipled fools who can be caught by his last trick. The Americans have seen that Hesing does not carry the German vote in his pocket, and that seals his fate. They have seen that Mr. Hesing, though for six long months he worked like a Trojan in the German wards and under false pretenses got promises of support from many Germans, yet on the day of election he received in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Soventeenth Wards a majority of only 1,422 votes, instead of the 6,305 which Colvin got, and, although no one of the seven German papers of Chicago except the Free Fress, opposed him. It is very plain, however, that under such ercumstances no seif-respecting man will sink so low as to help to power such a brutal, conscienceless man, and consequently Hesing's ambassadors have everywhere met with cold refusals. Now is the time for him to prove the truth of the declaration he repeatedly made before the election that he would pay his debts dollar for dollar, even if he was not successful. But those Germans who have, up to this time, confidingly followed Mr. Hesing's lead, can learn from these facts that their votes and the Statts-Zettuna were to Mr. Hesing only a commodity for which the gets just as much she can, I I must be an enlivening feeling to belong to Hesing's Solowar

LOCAL LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, Nov. 18 .- I feel that it is a very important matter for the tax-payers, and all good citizens of Cook County who have the best insustain the Citizens' Association. It should be kept in existence as a terror to evil-doers and the corrupt rings who are robbing the people in

various ways, until we can fill our offices with honest and patriotic men.

The expenses of the Association should not fall, as has been the case, upon a few parties, but should be distributed among all good citizens, who are interested in an honest and economical government of our affairs, and the prevention of abuses and corruption. The Association have elected an able Executive Committe, composed of some of our leading business men, who, I understand, mean business, and are determined to carry out the objects of the organization to the letter; and it is the duty of all houest men among tax-payers to give them their support. I am a poor man, and have but a small amount to pay taxes on, yet as a lover of good government and an enemy to evildoers, I am glad to do all I can for this excellent organization, and trust that others will do the same for the sake of Lawand Order.

CRIMINAL By agreement of counsel "Minnie" Marks' case was continued until next Tuesday afternoon, and Larry King's until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Justice Foote will try them under the country of the co

der the vagrancy law. Detective McAuley yesterday arrested a green crackeman named Charles Graham. During the past few days he has disposed of about 300 lanterns at various pawn-shops and second-hand stores about town. The goods are supposed to have been stolen from Dane, Westlake & Covert's factory in the North Division.

Kate Abraham, a lady boarder at the Des-plaines House, was locked up in the Madison-Street Station last evening ou a charge pre-ferred by another lady boarder at the same place, named Maud Hamilton. Maud said Kate stole her underclothing, and was so confident of it that she caused her arrest on a State warrant. Supt. Hiersy has pinned up on the walls of his A Life of Suffering
is often caused by plice. Constant application of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor will completely cure the
disease. A sure ours for skin diseases also.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are the natural flowers and bouquets.

room a notice to the effect that Frank Sullivan, alias Kennedy or Perry, yesterday received a sentence of three years in the Pennientary for walking off with a horse which did not belong to him. Underneath is a warning to all horsethieves that as bad and even worse sentences are in store for them, if they do not cry quits, and jump the town.

About 1 o'clock yesterday atternoon Detectives McAuley and Elliott caught two well-known thieves named Wilbert and Landgraff, on Dearborn street between Monroe and Madison. On the way to the station Wilbert escaped from Elliott's grasp, and started on a run, but the officers sent two shots whitzing past his head, causing the runaway to choose the lesser of the evils and stop until he was canght.

The painted women who were captured in the raid on cigar-stores were find 1 by Justice Summerfield yesterday morning in sums ranging trom \$2 to \$10. The male vagrants who were taken in at the same time will have free lodging for their labor in the House of Correction. They gave as their names William Cotter, Fred Miller, James Falls, and Charles Wellington, and, in aptite of their entreaties, received \$20 and three months.

Late Wednesday night Detectives Gallagher, Slayton, and Soot, connected with the Armory, pounced down on a low grogery on State street near Fourteenth. In a hall at the foot of the back stairs they found "Long Tommy" Martin, John Bonzure, Ned Gallagher, and an unknown man, and after handcuffing them they marched the quartette to the Armory. The first three are well-known and skillful thieves, and are suspected as the perpetrators of a series of burglaries in the South Division.—among on thers that of P. L. Garrity's cigar-store and E. F. Williams' residence on Wabnah avenue. As the men are only suspected of these robberies, they will be held for several dave for the accumulation of evidence, and if nothing can be found they will go up on charges of vagrancy.

One evening this week, Detectives Lanring, Flynn, and Hogan, while farreting around the corners of Morg

the fact, and so he was sent to the House of Correction for six months, in default of a fine of \$20.

WHY TURILE'S MAN WAS ARRESTED.

Some people have no ides how it's done. It is done in many ways, one of which may be shown in the explanation of hov one of Turtie's detectives came to be arrested down in Arcola, Ill., as reported in yesterday's Inibune. The dispatch stated that he was arrested for areon, being discovered in the company of another man just at the time and place when and where the barn of the Best House began to blaze. The story in brief, as heard from Capt. Bull, of Turtle's force, and McMillan, who was incarcerated, is as follows: For some years Arcola has had frequent inexplicable fires. A young man by the name of Kunney was suspected as the incendiary. Two detectives, named Miller and McMillan, were engaged, and went to Arcola to work up the case.

McMillan became quite well acquainted with Kinney, and describes hin as the worst young devil he ever saw. At one time he proposed to wreck the express train; again to burn about half the town. Tielding fishly to much persuasion, McMillan agreed to and in destroying the barn before mentioned. Both were discovered, arrested, and confined in the same cell over night. During their confinednent Einney confided to the detective the story of his many wrongdoings, and made statements which deoply implicate himself, Johu C. Perry, and Mark Finnell. Nearly all the fires which have concreded hy recola under suspicious circunstances during the past few years were confessed by him, and statements were made which, if proved, will likely sand all there to the Penitentiary. When Kinney heard in court the next moroling that McMillan was a detective, and realized that he had given himself away completely, an observer states that he never again expects to see hair stand so stasight nor eyes to protrude so far. It appears from this story that the detective was not an incendiary, and had no part in the fire, but did have a good snare, and one successfully used, into w

meluding many of those who have removed to Chicago for the winter, turned out to make the affair memorable, ably assisted by numerous others from Chicago, and Oakland, Donglas Placa, Keuwood, and other adjacent suburbs.

The party was one of the pleasantest of the season. The music was furnished by the fine orchestra engaced by the High Park House during the past summer, and gave general satisfaction. The programme was well drawn up, and dancing continued until a lize hour.

Nearly 200 ladies and geotlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to have a good time together, prominent anong whom were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Larminie, Mrs. Shermar, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge. Mrs. and Mrs. Bridge. Mrs. and Mrs. Bridge. Mrs. and Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Spencer, Messrs. Peck. Wood; Waldrop, Barker, Blain, LeMurdy, Sherman, Searle, Cornell, J. Bridge, Vatson, Waters, Lathrop, Wright, Hoyt, Dow, Fairman, Williams, Calhoun, Grey, Bogue, Russell, Clark, Isberg, Petersen, Long, Smale, Nonwood, Rogers, Huntington, Barnery, Hanley; Miss Barker, Miss Calhoun, the Misses Waltron, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Wright, Miss Houghton, the Misses Taylor, Miss Cladwick, Miss Sedgwick, and many others.

The party, in addition to giving enjoyment to

wate, hies harrey, miss Chadwick, Miss Sedg-wick, and many others.

The party, in addition to giving enjoyment to a large number of people, setted quite a nice little sum for St. Paul's Church. It is to be hoped that the members of all the churches here will get up entertainments coasionally, as they will certainly be well attended.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—The big brother DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—The big brother of a young lady formerly a pupil in the Female Seminary at Jacksonville, II., was in the city yesterday, on business,—inportant business. He was in a hurry, and emphatically in earnest; and his zeal was evidenced by a well-loaded and carefully-primed revolver. He was looking after a former Principal of a High School near that place, who had forsaken a wife and child, and ran away with his sister. He learned from the ticket-agent at Keokuk that on Monday of last week, he sold tickets to the elopers for Des Moines. He came here yestrday, but failed to get any trace of the couple. His most positively expressed wish was, that he could get hold of that Principal. If he does, there will be trouble.

BRIGHAM AT LIBERTY. BRIGHAM AT LIBERTY.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nor. 18.—The case of Brigham Young, held in castody by Marshal Maxwell for contempt on the order of Judge Boreman of Oct. 29, coming before Chief-Justice White on habeas corpus, was decided by him to-day that the judgment of Judge Lowe, of May 10, discharging the prisoner for the alleged contempt of disobedience to the order of Feb. 26 by Judge McKean, requiring him to pay alimouy to Ann Eliza, was final and conclusive, and that upon the adjournment of that term it became beyond the power of the Court; therefore that the decision of Judge Boreman committing Brigham Young for contempt is void; that he is wrongfully unprisoned and should be discharged.

Down to "Hard Pan," Now, Down to Hard Fan, Now, in prices is what Ordway & Newland claim, and we think justly since their reduction of the 18th. Merchant tailoring never was as low as now at 138 Dearborn street and 209 West Madison street.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets,

THE COURTS.

Judge Dolittle's Opinion of the State of Business in the United States Courts.

Sixty-nine Suits Against Stockholders in Defunct Insurance Conpanies.

The Sum of \$350,000 Sought to Be Gathered in by T. B. Elliott.

The Question of Personal Liability Likely to Be Thoroughly Canvassed.

The Blake Case under Slow Headway--Other Cases, Judgments, Etc.

The following are some very pertinent re-marks made by cr-Senator Doolittle in the case of Kellogg vs. The Protection Life Insurance Company, in which he was counsel for the plann-tiff. Judge Blodgett, when counsel was about to sum up, told him he should be obliged to limit him in his speech, owing to the press of busicess, and that caution drew out the follow-

ing address:

If your Honor please, as the Court was about to adjourn last evening, your Honor intimated to counsel that, from the necessities and pressure of business, you would feel called upon to limit counsel in the summing up of this case to a very short period of time.

you would real cained upon to mint counse in the summing up of this case to a very short period of time.

I do not rise to complain of that; I rather sympathize with your Honor, because I know the pressure which rests upon the Court, and I acquisece in the necessity which compels your Honor to dispatch all business as rapidly as possible; but I do complain that there is such a necessity resting upon the administration of justice here, because it works great, injustice,—I may say to the Court itself, to the Judges who hold it, to the Bar, and to suitors, and because that necessity, it seems to me, if brought to the knowledge of those who have power to correct it, might be, and would be, as it ought to be, corrected.

Your Honor knows, from long experience as counsel at the Bar, that where business must be dispatched, and the summing up and argument of important causes must be confined within a very brief period of time, where the efforts of counsel must be, of course, extemporaneous, counsel always feel that such a rule or limit fixed by the Court is a chain upon them.

They are unable to do that instinct to the cause

of time, where the efforts of counsel must be, of course, extemporaneous, counsel always feel that such a rule or limit fixed by the Court is a chain upon them.

They are unable to do that justice to the cause which it often requires. At the same time the Judge himself feels the same necessity and pressure upon him during the trials, and that he may not be able to do justice to suitors.

That necessity grows out of the fact of the im mense growth of business in this district in the Federal Courts. There is not judicial force enough here to do that business. In fact, there is imposed upon your Honor, as Judge of this District, a labor that ought to rest upon at least three District Judges. There ought to be at least three District Judges, one to hear and try potent cases and bankruptcy cases; one to hear and try suitor cases and bankruptcy cases; one to hear and try admirality cases, revenue cases, and criminals, and a third to hear and try equity cases and common law cases. Certainly justice demands that this labor should be distributed among at least three District Judges, with all that the Circuit Judge can do. The division of ishor I hear suggested may not be the best; but I respeat there should be one Judge to take charge of patent and bankruptcy cases; and another to take charge of common law and equity cases. There is labor enough for all three, and for all the time. If I could speak a word which could be heard by those who have power to reased these offices, and give the relief which ought to come, and which must come, in justice to the Judges who must come, in justice to the suitors whose causes are tried and heard here. While, as I said to your Henor, I acquiesce in the necessity which requires an order in this coase immiting counsel; aithough it is a case of great importance to the plainting,—a case involving his character, which is to him more thus houses, or lands, or goods,—I do not complain of the necessity which compels the Court to make that limitation.

So far as I can, I would raise my feeble

I respectfully ask your Honor to give us such a resonable time as can be done under the pressing ascessities to which I have referred.

UNYORTUNATE STOCKHOLDERS.

Mention has been made two or three times of cases brought by parties against the stockholders of some of the defunct insurance companies, to recover from them under their personal liability as such stockholders, but the cases heretofore have not excited any attention. Yesterday, however, an ooslaught was made on a large number of the unfortunate stockholders of the Equitable, Companies, which will make considerable sensation, especially among those who are made defendants. The law of 1869 provides that insurance companies may open books after a certain amount has been subscribed, and that when all the stock is paid in a certificate to that effect shall be made by the Anditor of State. If, however, the companies go on to do business before the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued. The stock is a constant the defendants, to have them it was returned in their own bank, and them withdrawn all but give in the fort is the draft when it was returned made by the Auditor of State. If, however, the companies go on to do business before the stock is all paid up and a certificate issued, the stockholders are to be held liable to any policyholders who may suffer loss to the amount of the stock held by them respectively. It is claimed that the stockholders in the three insurance companies above-mentioned have none of them paid up their stock, and the policy-holders who enfiered loss in the great fire of 1871 have a right to recover their losses from the stockholders, and for this pupose the present suits are brought. There are 189 in number, 68 against the stockholders of the Mutual Security, 30 against those of the Equitable, and the remainder against those of the Commercial lesurance Company. About fifty more will be begun to-day or to-morrow. The amounts involved are \$350,000. All these suits are in debt, under the statute, and the debt and damages are the same, being the claim of each plaintiff against each defendant, without reference to the amount of stock actually owned by any defendant. Monday all the claims appear to have been brought up by one party, T. B. Elliott, and, as is well known, policies in these companies were sold for nearly nothing, many parties being compelled to realize what they could on them at once. The policies in the Commercial never sold for more than ½ per cent, those in the Equitable from 2 to 4, and those in the Mutual Security Insurance Company for from 6 to 10. The Commercial has paid a dividend of 3 per cent, the Mutual Security I 2 or 15, and the Equitable 6 or 7. Not content, however, with this handsome profit, Mr. Elliott proposes to collect the remaining 90 to 99% per cent, as the case may be, out of the unfortunate stockholders, who, as will be seen, comprise some of the solid men of the city. The following is a list of the cases: T.C. Hammond et al., use of T. B. Elliott, wa. E. N. Lean Editott, vs. Lean Editott, vs.

out of the unfortunate stockholders, who, as will be seen, comprise some of the solid men of the city. The following is a list of the cases:

T. C. Hammond et al., use of T. B. Elliott, va. E. N. Islam, \$500.—A. A. Wisvall, use of T. B. Elliott, va. E. N. Islam, \$500.—A. A. Wisvall, use of T. B. Elliott, va. E. N. Islam, \$500.—A. A. Wisvall, use of T. B. Elliott, va. E. Belliott, va. J. H. Dole, \$1,000.—Ferdinand Westerman, use of T. B. Elliott, va. J. E. Botsford, \$1,000.—F. E. Elliott, va. J. E. Botsford, \$1,000.—F. E. Elliott, va. J. E. Belliott, va. J. K. Botsford, \$1,000.—F. E. Elliott, va. G. E. Elliott, va. J. K. Botsford, \$1,000.—F. E. Elliott, va. J. K. Botsford, \$1,000.—F. E. Elliott, va. G. E. Elliott, va. J. K. Botsford, \$1,000.—J. M. C. Elliott, va. J. K. Elliott, va. J. K. Elliott, va. J. K. Elliott, va. J. C. Murdock, use of same, va. W. F. Coolbaugh, \$1,000.—J. M. C. Wendock, use of same, vs. J. Crur baugh, \$2,000.—J. McEven, use of same, vs. J. T. Crur baugh, \$2,000.—J. M. Elliott, use of same, vs. J. W. Doane, \$1,000.—J. M. Murghy et al., use of same, vs. B. J. Marble, \$1,500.—C. Halloran, use of same, vs. J. W. Doane, \$1,000.—J. M. Murghy et al., use of same, vs. N. Horse, \$500.—F. Erger, use of same, vs. K. H. Morse, \$500.—F. Erger, use of same, vs. Mark Skinner, \$1,000.—J. M. Murghy et al., use of same, vs. N. S. W. Doane, \$1,000.—J. M. Murghy et al., use of same, vs. W. G. E. Purington, \$2,001.—Michiel Scilivan, use same, vs. G. E. Purington, \$2,001.—Michiel Scilivan, use same, vs. Q. T. Bowen, \$1,500.—W. B. Golsen, use same, vs. Y. Y. B. Schannon, \$2,000.—J. Monther, use same, vs. J. F. Armour, \$2,000.—W. R. Patterson, use same, vs. J. R. Schipman, \$2,000.—J. M. Reiley, use same, vs. J. F. Gillette, \$1,000.—A. W. Reiley, use same, vs. J. F. Gillette, \$1,000.—A. W. Reiley, use same, vs. J. R. Gillette, \$1,000.—A. W. Reiley, use same, vs. J. R. Gillette, \$1,000.—A. W. Reiley, use same, vs. J. R. Gillette, \$1,000.—A. W. Reiley, use same, vs. J. R. Gillette, \$1,000.—A. W. Reiley, use same, vs

Stanton, \$1,475.—W. Seng, use same, vs. George E. Stanton, \$1,00.—H. Guschner, use same, vs. O. R. Keith, \$20.—J. T. Seng, use same, vs. O. R. Keith, \$304.—T. Holman, use same, vs. O. R. Keith, \$304.—T. Holman, use same, vs. O. R. Keith, \$304.—T. Holman, use same, vs. O. R. Keith, \$00.—J. Y. Scammon, use same, vs. Leon Reith, \$1,165.

—J. Y. Scammon, use same, vs. E. H. Wheeler, 18,000.

—J. Y. Scammon, use same, vs. J. E. Chapman, \$00.—D. Y. Scammon, use same, vs. J. E. Chapman, \$00.—D. L. Adair, use same, vs. J. E. Chapman, \$00.—D. L. Adair, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$2,640.—C. J. Burroughs vs. J. C. Dore, \$4,500.—M. L. Wheeler, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$4,500.—M. L. Wheeler, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$4,000.—Ben jamin Burton, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$1,000.—Ben jamin Burton, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$2,000.—W. E. C. Manson, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$2,000.—W. E. C. Manson, use same, vs. J. C. Dore, \$2,000.—J. Keith, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—J. Chaines, \$1,000.—G. Chaines, \$1,000.—G. Chaines, \$1,000.—J. Chaines, \$1,000.—G. Chaines, \$1,000.—S. Chaines, \$1,000.—G. Chaines, \$1,000.—S. Chaines, \$1,000.—G. Chaines, \$1,000.—Fred Weelfier et al., use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—C. Augustus, use same, \$2,000.—N. Huberty, use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—J. Y. Scammon, use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—T. S. Stanton, use, same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—W. Huberty, use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—C. Heinrichs, use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—W. Huberty, use same, vs. J. C. Haines, \$1,000.—C. Haines, \$1,000.—C

same, va. William Bross. \$5,000.—O. Laverboch et al., use same, va B. E. Gallup, \$1,000.—B. Welster, use same, va B. E. Gallup, \$1,000.—B. Welster, use same, va G. F. Harling, \$1,000.—B. Goodwille, use same, va G. A. Gregory, \$1,000.—B. Goodwille, use same, va G. A. Gregory, \$1,000.—P. Mayer et al., use same, va M. D. Ooden, \$4,000.—F. Mayer et al., use same, va M. D. Ooden, \$4,000.—F. Mayer et al., use same, va M. D. Coden, \$4,000.—F. Mayer et al., use same, va M. Laffin, \$1,501.—R. Watther, use same, va M. Laffin, \$1,501.—R. Watther, use same, va M. E. Hall, \$100.—F. Metzia, use same, va M. E. Hall, \$100.—F. Metzia, use same, va William Bross, \$1,400.—B. Holbrook, use same, va B. W. Raymond, \$3,000.—J. R. Lang, use same, va B. W. Raymond, \$3,000.—J. R. Lang, use same, va B. W. Raymond, \$3,000.—J. A. McGrath, use same, va C. F. Grey, \$1,000.—A. McGrath, use same, va C. F. Grey, \$1,000.—A. McGrath, use same, va M. B. Smith, \$3,000.—J. Wicker, use same, va C. F. Grey, \$1,000.—A. McGrath, use same, va W. G. Hibbard, \$208.—J. H. Lindrooth, use same, va W. G. Hibbard, \$208.—J. H. Lindrooth, use same, va Bobert Mesdoversit, \$200.—C. W. Lasher, va Bobert Mesdoversit, \$200.—C. W. Lasher, use same, va M. B. Smith, \$500.—North Side Planing Mill Coupany va A. J. Smith, \$1,000.—R. G. Somith, use same, va M. B. Smith, \$500.—North Side Planing Mill Coupany va A. J. Smith, \$1,000.—R. G. Somith, use same, va M. B. Smith, \$000.—O. D. Holbert Law, \$200.—C. W. Lasher, va Bobert L

given in the former divorce trial, and elicits very little curiosity now. The room, however, was reasonably well filled yesterday.

Divorces.

Laura McWilliams filed a bill complaining that her husband was accustomed to druking, and that on one occasion he had abused her so severely, ending by kicking her down-stars, that she was not able longer to live with him, and her prayer is for a divorce.

In the suit of The Mechanics' National Bank vs. C. W. Colehour, a creditor's bill, Judge Moore yesterday appointed C. D. McCoy Receiver, under a bond for \$4,000.

In the suit of The Corn Exchange National Bank vs. The Same, the same person was also appointed Receiver.

After repeated delays, the Sawyer case was successfully started yesterday and some testimony taken.

A composition meeting of the creditors of D. Heenan & Co., merchants at Ottawa and Streator, was held yesterday, and the offer of \$7,000 against Chauncey T. Bowen.

The Traders' Deposit Company began a suit for \$7,000 against Chauncey T. Bowen.

Bankhuffor Fram.

William H. Squire, a commission merchant of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Wednesday. His secured debts are \$650, while the unsecured amount to \$8,362.03. The assets consist of notes and Judgments amounting to \$207.98, and open accounts of the face value of \$13,236, the greater part of which are outlawed. The case was referred to the Register.

A number of the creditors of John A. Schulenberg, who is a dry goods merchant at No. 630 State street, filed a petition against him yesterday, charging, besides failing to pay his commercial paper, that he, on the 7th of October last, transferred a large stock of dry goods, worth over \$3,000, to H. A. Schulenberg with intent to defraud his creditors and the amount of their claims: Emil Witkee, \$1,277; Frank Eros. \$297.57; J. A. Pudewa \$1,600; H. Schulenberg, \$300; Anderson Olsen & Co., \$72.59; Kramer Bros., \$143.88; N. B. Clapp & Co., \$67.57; S. Hemmann, \$81.11; W. Schulesberg, \$300.

Co.. \$67.57: S. Henmann, \$31.71; W. Schulenberg, \$900.

Rudolph Kleeman, a billiard-saloon keeper, also joined the list of voluntary bankrupts yesterday. The liabilities amount to \$10,269.25, and the assets to \$1,700, being a claim against a former partner, Louis Didier, on an unsettled account. Reference, as usual, to the Register. A discharge was issued to Julius Kune.

A final hearing and creditors' meeting will be held Dec. 27 in the matter of William Goldie.

SUPERIOR COURT IN RELEY.

H. B. Horton sued L. C. Colt for \$1,700.

L. D. Boone filed a bill against J. K. Boland, Rose, Rosanna, James F., Mary E., Thomas, and Julia Boland, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on Lot 19, in Block 46, of the School Section Addition.

In the estate of Courad Breyer, a grant of abministration was made to Sophia Breyer, under bond for \$3,000.

John Sullivan was adjudged an habitaal drunkard.

JUDGE BLODGETT 71 to 240, inclusive
JUDGE GARY—97, 98, 190, 101, 102, 103, 105 to
110, 112 to 119, all inclusive.
JUDGE MOORE—31, 32, 33.
JUDGE ROOERS—No call until further notice.
JUDGE FARWELL—340 to 349.
JUDGE FARWELL—340 to 349.

JUDGE FARWELL—340 to 349.

JUDGENTS.

JUDGENTS.

JUDGENTS.

JUDGENTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS—JUDGE RICHOUSE.

NATIONAL BARK VS. ORGEN M. HARTIS, \$4,000,0k.—Time-thy Callaghan vs. Edward and Heartis, \$4,000,0k.—Time-thy Callaghan vs. Edward and Heartis Davis. Lifes.

SUPERMOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jumes McConselva, William Arasis and John Arens, \$271,—Making vs. William Arasis and John Arens, \$271,—Making Vs. William Arasis and John Arens, \$271,—Making Arasis and John Arasis and Allen Griswold, \$489,03,—A. J. McBesn vs. City of Chicago, \$4,637,55,—M. H. Nixon et al. vs. Real Vand Chicago, \$4,637,55,—M

Sr. Lours, Nov. 18.—In the City Council, hat night, sitting as a court to try the contested election case of Overstolz vs. Britten, for the office of Mayor, a communication was received from the City Registrar, Richard Walsh, decining to deliver the ballot-boxes to the Council on ing to deliver the ballot-boxes to the Council of the ground that he had been enjoined from doing so by the Circuit Court last May. A realistion was adopted instructing the City Registrar to apply to the Circuit Court either for a modification or a dissolution of the injunction and no further proceedings in the contest wars taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The stramship III nois, which sailed for Europe to-day, has amon sheep, and a large quantity of poultry and oysters, which it is proposed to land is good condition, by means of a refrigerating appa-

MARRIAGES. SWINBURNE—WADE—By the Ber, A. H. Hitrein, D. D., at the Golden Weedling of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crosby, 134 Throop street, Tuceday evialing the grandson, Charles Crosby Swinburne and Junio Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wade.

DEATHS. DEATHS.

WALTERS—On the 18th of November, only so a Samuel and Kate Walters, and 6 years and 2 needs. Funoral from his late residence, 552 Fulton stress on Nov. 19, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Gracular Eriends invited to attend.

EF St. Louis papers please copy.

LORDON—At his residence, 478 West Twelfth stress, on the 18th inst., Timothy Lordon, in his 524 year.

Funeral will leave the family residence, to the Jense Church, on Saiurday at 10 a. m., thence by carriage to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to a tend.

HUSSEY—Nov. 18, of consumption, James Hussy, plumber, aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 20% West Indolph street, Saturday, Nov. 20, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"LEXINOTON, Ky., June R. 1871.

—GLEXILEMER: T talk very great pleasure in recommending the Ontaru Liniment for animals. H is the best remark I have ever their for bruises, strains, cuis, spitals, etc., Very respectfully.

HENEY P. HOGRATH."

"NEW BALTIMORA, O., May 2., 1873.—Da. Ross: I have used your contact Liniment in a very server and the contact of the contact and the contact of the cont

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

At 51 Alexander-st. COTTAGE, 2 LOTS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTIO

Friday Morning, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock at Cottage I Alexander-at, Cottage, 5 Booms, and Barn, 2 Lot, 27 279 feet each, being Lota 139 and 140 in Walter's 82-division in Sec. 28, 39, 14. Title perfect. Terms say, Kitchen Furniture, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anticeser. 75 MISFIT AND OTHER CARPETSI

Floor Officioths; Horse, Buggy, and Harmen; New Top Buggy, New Harmens; without reserve SATUS-DAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at BUTTKEP Audio Booms, 168 East Matison-st. BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE and MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY. Saturday Morning, Nov. 20, at 2:300'dock.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Regular-Made Gening, Woolens, Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Lacs, Entroderies, and Edgings, Furs, Gloves, Gaundess, and Milits, Boots and Shoes, Theselay morning, Nov. 2, at 9:30 a. m., at salesroom (second foor), 103 Mad-

BUTTERS & CO'S WEDNESDAY'S BALE. W. Granite, Rockingham, and Yellow Wart, Table Glass and Chimneys, Fine Table Ontlery and Plated Ware. 15: per Carpeling and Oil Cloths.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE. Stock of a Grocer, Several bris Bourbon Which genuine Cognes Brandy, pure Gin, cases Hockhementurer, and Morabhinnder Wines. One cast for kine Wine. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 24, at 2:20 o'slock, at salesroom, 106 East Madison of.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, Nov. 20, at 9:30 O'clock, 16 Crates W. G. Crockery (in open 1983) 100 Packages Glass Ware (assarted).

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, Household Furniture, We shall sell a very large stock (at harman misting of Parlor and Chamber Seta, Wahni sea, Wardrobes, Centre Tables, Hall-Trees, Long-Whatnotz, Wahni Beatsands and Bureaus, Bastock Chairs, Camp Chairs, Parlor and Office Dairs, Show-Cases, Parlor Stoves, Carpets, Stove Sets, Jacobs, Floor Oli-doth, 600 Wood Chairs, 1,00 date of the Chamber of the Cha By ELISON, POMEBOY & CO.

Priday Morning, Nov. 19, at 9:30 rither. OUR GREAT WEEKLY ADOTTON SALE

on Lot 19, in Block 46, of the School Section Addition.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company brought suit for \$1,500 against F. B. Gardner.

William Speight commenced a suit in treepass against Daniel Rilroy, laying damages at \$2,000. B. H. Peck, for the use of D. Sloans, brought suit to recover \$2,000 from D. A. Cashman, H. C. Perry, E. C. Race, and William Acksrunn.

CIRCUIT COURT.

David Ford commenced a suit in treepass against the Illinois Stagis-Zeitung Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

James Gould brought suit in treepass against the Illinois Stagis-Zeitung Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

James Gould brought suit in treepass against the Illinois Stagis-Zeitung Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

James Gould brought suit in treepass against the Illinois Stagis-Zeitung Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

James Gould brought suit in treepass against the Jury in the Wilson-Smith Irnal brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Andreas Berger was tried for receiving stolen goods. He attempted to shift the crime upon a motherless child of his about 9 years of age, but the jury found him guilty, and fixed his amprisonment at one year in the Penitentiary.

Catherine Penny was tried by the Court for larceny and acquitted.

W. P. Potter was placed on trial for assault with intent to do bodily injury, but the trial was not completed.

COUNTY COURT.

COURTY COURT SPECULATION

VOLUME

MEN'S ar ERLY bou stock.

An inspe of our good eration of

S. E. WHAT CA We have just b

NEW. First-Class Makes,

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